STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: Director, FBI

DATE: March 8, 1951

FROM: SAC, WFO

SUBJECT: GUIDE TO SUBVERSIVE ORGANIZATIONS AND PUBLICATIONS, HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES
INTERNAL SECURITY - X

ENCLOSURE ON BULK

Enclosed herewith to the Bureau for its information and use are thirty-five copies of a publication of the House Committee on Un-American Activities dated March 3, 1951, entitled as in instant caption.

FHH:
100-

Enclosures:
Detached:
1 for Mr Tamblin
5 for Mr Todd
1 for Mr Hennrich
1 for Mr Belmont
1 for Mr Tavoli
2 for Mr Nichols
2 for Mr Jones

1 for Bureau Library
1 for Publications
4 for Research Desk
1 for Dolan

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Volume I

GUIDE TO

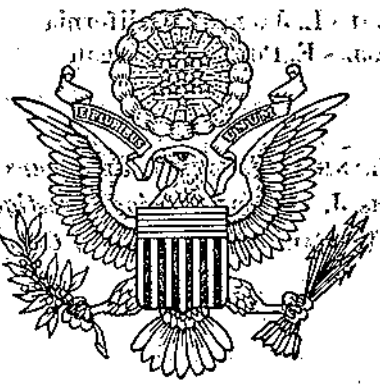
SUBVERSIVE

ORGANIZATIONS

AND

PUBLICATIONS

(AND APPENDIX)



MARCH 3, 1951

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Vol I

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Committee on Un-American Activities, U. S. House of Representatives

Washington, D. C.

COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES, UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

EIGHTY-SECOND CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

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GUIDE TO SUBVERSIVE Organizations and Publications

The following is a compilation by the Committee on Un-American Activities of various organizations and publications which have been declared to be outright Communist or Communist-front enterprises.

The committee has defined a Communist front as an organization or publication created or captured by the Communists to do the party's work in special fields. It is communism's greatest weapon in the country today.

By "outright" Communist enterprises, the committee refers to organizations such as the Communist Party USA whose domination by the Stalinists is not disguised. A glance at the compilation will show that organizations of this character are relatively few when compared to the hundreds of fronts that have been set up by the Communist Party.

Only the findings of official Government agencies—on Federal, State, and municipal levels—are included in this compilation. It includes citations by Attorneys General J. Howard McGrath, Tom Clark, and Francis Biddle; the congressional Committee on Un-American Activities and its predecessor, the Special Committee on Un-American Activities; the California Senate Committee on Un-American Activities; the Massachusetts House Committee on Un-American Activities; the Rapp-Coudert committee (Joint Legislative Committee To Investigate Procedures and Methods of Allocating State Moneys for Public School Purposes and Subversive Activities, New York State); a special subcommittee of the House Committee on Appropriations; the Wisconsin Committee on the Investigation of Charges of Communistic Teachings and Other Subversive Activities; the New York City Council committee investigating the Municipal Civil Service Commission; and the Pennsylvania Commonwealth Counsel.

PREFACE

NOTE.—The following historical sketch of Communist-front organizations, plus formulas for detecting them, is reprinted from a report issued by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities on March 29, 1944:

Communist-front organizations are characterized by their common origin, the rigid conformity of these organizations to the Communist pattern, their interlocking personnel, and their methods generally used to deceive the American public. Being part of a conspiratorial movement, their essence is deception.

During the first few years of the Communist International, immediately following the stimulus of the Russian revolution, its international appeal was stridently revolutionary. As world economic conditions improved following the First World War, the international revolutionary movement began to wane. The Hungarian and German Communist revolutions failed and the Communist International began to lose strength. Hence it was deemed necessary to moderate the earlier revolutionary appeal, to adopt middle-of-the-road slogans, and to build so-called united-front organizations, as bridge and supporting organizations in the interest of the international Communist movement.

One of the leading organizers of these "innocent" organizations on an international scale was Willi Munzenberg, a prominent German Communist, whose organizing ability won him the sobriquet of the "Henry Ford of the Communist International." Munzenberg was engagingly frank in describing the real purpose of these organizations:

1. To arouse the interest of those millions of apathetic and indifferent workers * * * who simply have no ear for Communist propaganda. These people we wish to attract and arouse through new channels, by means of new ways.

2. Our sympathetic organizations should constitute bridges for the nonparty workers * * * who have not yet mustered the courage to take the final step and join the Communist Party, but who are nevertheless in sympathy with the Communist movement and are prepared to follow us part of the way.

3. By means of the mass organizations we wish to extend the Communist sphere of influence in itself.

4. The organizational linking up of the elements in sympathy with the Soviet Union and with the Communists. * * *

5. We must build up our own organizations in order to counteract the increasing efforts of the bourgeois and social-democratic parties in this respect, and

6. Through these sympathetic and mass organizations we should train the cadres of militants and officials of the Communist Party possessing organizational experience.

(Speech before the Sixth Congress of the Communist International in Moscow, July 20, 1928. International Press Correspondence, vol. 8, No. 42, Aug. 1, 1928, pp. 751, 752.)

TRANSMISSION BELTS

In his Problems of Leninism, a standard textbook and guide for Communists throughout the world, Joseph Stalin emphasized the

need of these front or mass organizations which he called "transmission belts":

The proletariat needs these belts, these levers, and this guiding force [the Communist Party—Ed.] * * * Lastly we come to the party of the proletariat, the proletarian vanguard. Its strength lies in the fact that it attracts to its ranks the best elements of all the mass organizations of the proletariat, without exception, and to guide their activities toward a single end, that of the liberation of the proletariat.

Stalin quoted Lenin in support of his argument:

The dictatorship [of the proletariat] cannot be effectively realized without "belts" to transmit power from the vanguard [the Communist Party—Ed.] to the mass of the advanced class, and from this to the mass of those who labor (pp. 29, 30).

We cite the instructions of Otto Kuusinen, secretary of the Communist International, in his report at the Sixth Plenum [plenary session] of the Executive Committee of the Communist International:

The first part of our task is to build up, not only Communist organizations, but other organizations as well, above all mass organizations, sympathizing with our aims, and able to aid us for special purposes. * * * We must create a whole solar system of organizations and smaller committees around the Communist Party, so to speak, smaller organizations working actually under the influence of our party. (*Quotations taken from the Communist, May 1931, pp. 409-423.*)

The rise of Adolf Hitler to power created a new threat to the Soviet Union and to the international Communist movement. Hence the Seventh Congress of the Communist International, in 1935, gave an added impetus to the creation of front organizations under Communist initiative and leadership, the chief purpose of which was to protect and serve the Communist Party and the Soviet Union. The ability of the Communists to ensnare large numbers and influential individuals, to serve as decoys in operating these fronts, reached its high point following the Seventh Congress in 1935.

HOW COMMUNIST FRONTS ARE ESTABLISHED

The methods employed by the Communists in establishing and operating these front organizations, methods demonstrated by the various organizations herein cited, have been well summarized by a former high official of the Communist Party of the United States:

A front organization is organized by the Communist Party in the following fashion: First, a number of sympathizers who are close to the party and whom the party knows can be depended upon to carry out party orders, are gotten together and formed into a nucleus which issues a call for the organization of a particular front organization which the party wants to establish. And generally after that is done a program is drawn up by the party, which this provisional committee adopts. Then, on the basis of this provisional program, all kinds of individuals are canvassed to become sponsors of the organization, which is to be launched in the very near future. A provisional secretary is appointed before the organization is launched and in every instance in our day the secretary who was appointed was a member of the Communist Party. * * * And as president of the organization we would put up some prominent public figure who was willing to accept the presidency of the organization, generally making sure that, if that public figure was one who would not go along with the Communists, he was of such a type that he would be too busy to pay attention to the affairs of the organization. * * *

On the committee that would be drawn together, a sufficient number of Communists and Communist Party sympathizers, who would carry out party orders, was included, and out of this number a small executive committee was organized

* * * which carried on the affairs of the organization, so-called, and this small executive committee, with the secretary, really ran the organization. And this small committee and the secretary are the instruments of the Communist Party, with the result that when manifestos or decisions on campaigns are made, those campaigns are ordered by the Communist Party. (*Hearings of the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, vol. 7, pp. 4716, 4717, 4718.*)

MEMBERSHIP IN FRONT ORGANIZATIONS

In judging the individuals associated with Communist-front organizations, to determine the degree of their responsibility for its activities and their closeness to the Communist Party, one should be guided by consideration of the following categories of individuals included within them:

1. Members of the Communist Party who have openly avowed their affiliation.
2. Members of the Communist Party, not openly avowed, proven to be such on the basis of documentary or other proof.
3. Those accepting Communist Party discipline, either secret party members or outsiders who accept such discipline and instruction. This category may be recognized by the regularity with which it follows the line of the Communist Party, throughout all its variations, by the number of different front affiliations, by the posts they occupy in these front organizations, and by the fact that they retain their affiliation after the organization has been publicly exposed.
4. Those who have been attracted by the high-sounding aims of the front organization or organizations, by the prominence of its sponsors, or by a desire to be sociable. The judgment of such persons is certainly open to criticism just as much as if they aided in launching any other hoax.

DOES "YES" ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS?

For the guidance of the American people in detecting Communist-front organizations, we present the following criteria:

1. Does the organization have Communist Party members or those trusted by the Communist Party, in its posts of real power—on its executive board, as secretary, organizer, educational director, editor, office staff?
2. Are meetings of the organization addressed by Communists or their trusted agents? Does its publication include articles by such persons?
3. Does the organization follow the Communist Party line?
4. Does the organization cooperate with campaigns, activities, publications, of the Communist Party or other front organizations?
5. Is the address of the organization in the same building with other front organizations or within the cooperating vicinity?
6. Does the organization cooperate with Communist-controlled unions?
7. Does the organization's official publication reflect the line of the Communist Party, publish articles by pro-Communists, advertise Communist activities, or those of other front organizations or of Communist vacation resorts?
8. Are questions injected into meetings or in official publications, which have more to do with the current policy of the Communist Party, than with the professed purposes of the organization?
9. Are funds kicked back directly or indirectly to the Communist Party or to other front organizations?
10. Is printing done at a Communist printing house?
11. Does the organization use entertainers associated with pro-Communist organizations or entertainments?
12. Does the organization receive favorable publicity in the Communist press?
13. Is the organization uniformly loyal to the Soviet Union?

CHANGES IN PARTY LINE

The line of the Communist Party on foreign policy is cited herewith. Its advocacy by an individual or organization, throughout all

its variations, is a sound test of the loyalty and subservience of such an individual or organization to the Communist Party:

Prior to August 1935.—No distinction was made between Fascist and democratic governments. They were all capitalistic and had to be destroyed by a revolution and replaced by a proletarian dictatorship.

August 1935 to September 1939.—Adolf Hitler became a threat to the Soviet Union. Opposition to the Fascist governments. Support of collective security or a united front of the democracies and the Soviet Union against the Fascist nations.

September 1939 to June 21, 1941.—The period of the Stalin-Hitler pact. Opposition to the war as imperialist. Support of an isolationist position. Support of the peace policy of the Soviet Union. Demand that we pay attention to our own domestic problems first.

June 22, 1941, to 1944.—Hitler attacked the Soviet Union. Support of the * * * war against fascism. Demand for a second front to aid the struggle of the Soviet Union.

1945 to 1951.—Communist International revived as the Cominform. According to the Communist, the world is divided into two camps—the Socialist or the progressive camp as represented by the Soviet Union and its satellite states as against the imperialistic camp represented by the United States, which must be fought.

* * * * * * *

FRONT ORGANIZATIONS AS DESCRIBED BY J. EDGAR HOOVER AND FORMER ATTORNEY GENERAL FRANCIS BIDDLE

NOTE.—The following is an excerpt from the testimony of J. Edgar Hoover before the Committee on Un-American Activities on March 26, 1947:

For the most part, front organizations assumed the character of either a mass or membership organization or a paper organization. Both solicited and used names of prominent persons. Literally hundreds of groups and organizations have either been infiltrated or organized primarily to accomplish the purposes of promoting the interests of the Soviet Union in the United States, the promotion of Soviet war and peace aims, the exploitation of Negroes in the United States, work among foreign-language groups, and to secure a favorable viewpoint toward the Communists in domestic, political, social, and economic issues.

The first requisite for front organizations is an idealistic sounding title. Hundreds of such organizations have come into being and have gone out of existence when their true purposes have become known or exposed while others with high-sounding names are continually springing up.

* * * * * * *

There are easy tests to establish the real character of such organizations:

1. Does the group espouse the cause of Americanism or the cause of Soviet Russia?
2. Does the organization feature as speakers at its meetings known Communists, sympathizers, or fellow travelers?
3. Does the organization shift when the party line shifts?
4. Does the organization sponsor causes, campaigns, literature, petitions, or other activities sponsored by the party or other front organizations?
5. Is the organization used as a sounding board by or is it endorsed by Communist-controlled labor unions?
6. Does its literature follow the Communist line or is it printed by the Communist press?
7. Does the organization receive consistent favorable mention in Communist publications?
8. Does the organization present itself to be nonpartisan yet engage in political activities and consistently advocate causes favored by the Communists?
9. Does the organization denounce American and British foreign policy while always lauding Soviet policy?
10. Does the organization utilize Communist "double talk" by referring to Soviet-dominated countries as democracies, complaining that the United States is imperialistic and constantly denouncing monopoly-capital?

11. Have outstanding leaders in public life openly renounced affiliation with the organization?

12. Does the organization, if espousing liberal progressive causes, attract well-known honest patriotic liberals or does it denounce well-known liberals?

13. Does the organization have a consistent record of supporting the American viewpoint over the years?

14. Does the organization consider matters not directly related to its avowed purposes and objectives?

In his decision on the deportation of Harry Bridges, the Attorney General, Mr. Francis Biddle, included the following excellent description of Communist-front organizations:

Testimony on front organizations showed that they were represented to the public for some legitimate reform objective, but actually used by the Communist Party to carry on its activities pending the time when the Communists believe they can seize power through revolution.

ORGANIZATIONS

ABOLISH PEONAGE COMMITTEE

1. Recently reconstituted by the Communist front, the Civil Rights Congress.
   (*Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities, Report No. 1115, September 2, 1947, p. 10.*)
2. Cited as a Communist front.
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 93.*)

ABRAHAM LINCOLN BRIGADE OR BATTALION

1. Cited as Communist.
   (*Attorney General Tom Clark, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released April 27, 1949.*)
2. "The Communist Party was active in recruiting American boys for the so-called Abraham Lincoln Brigade in behalf of Loyalist Spain. Browder has boasted that 60 percent of the brigade was composed of Communist Party members."
   (*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, p. 146.*)
3. Cited as a Communist front.
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, pp. 93, 94, and 157.*)
4. "Aid to the Leftist armies in Spain has been one of the major activities of all Communist organizations, particularly in the recruiting for and support of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade. In these forces some of the members of the Young Communist League are political commissars."
   (*Massachusetts House Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1938, p. 183.*)
5. Cited as a Communist front.
   (*Pennsylvania Commonwealth Counsel before the reviewing board of the Philadelphia County Board of Assistance, January 1942.*)

ABRAHAM LINCOLN SCHOOL (Chicago, Ill.)

1. Cited as an adjunct of the Communist Party.
   (*Attorney General Tom Clark, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released December 4, 1947.*)
2. Successor of the Workers School as a "Communist educational medium" in Chicago.
   (*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, p. 82.*)
3. Cited as a "Communist institution."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, pp. 95 and 120.*)

ACADEMIC AND CIVIL RIGHTS COMMITTEE

1. A "completely Communist created and controlled organization."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 35.*)

ACADEMIC AND CIVIL RIGHTS COUNCIL OF CALIFORNIA

1. A "Communist transmission belt."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1947, p. 103.*)

ACTION COMMITTEE TO FREE SPAIN NOW

1. Cited as Communist.
   (*Attorney General Tom Clark, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released April 27, 1949.*)
2. Cited as a Communist front with offices at 55 West Forty-second Street in New York City and branches throughout the country.
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 271.*)

ACTORS LABORATORY

1. A "Communist venture."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1947, p. 74.*)

ACTORS' LABORATORY THEATRE

1. A "red front * * * also referred to as the Hollywood Actors' Laboratory School."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 95.*)

AFRICAN BLOOD BROTHERHOOD

1. Cited as a Communist front.
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 333.*)

ALL-AMERICAN ANTI-IMPERIALIST LEAGUE

1. Cited as a "Communist-front organization."
   (*Attorney General Francis Biddle, in re Harry Bridges, May 28, 1942, p. 10.*)
2. Cited as a Communist enterprise.
   (*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, p. 76.*)
3. Cited as a Communist front.
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, pp. 106 and 107.*)
4. Among the organizations "created or controlled by the Communist Party or * * * part of the United Front" with the Communist Party which supported the First United States Congress Against War in 1933. The Congress was openly led by the Communist Party.
   (*Massachusetts House Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1938, pp. 462 and 466.*)

ALL-CALIFORNIA CONFERENCE FOR DEFENSE OF CIVIL RIGHTS AND AID TO LABOR'S PRISONERS

1. Cited as a Communist front and a subsidiary of the International Labor Defense.
   (*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, p. 166.*)

2. "This Communist conference was held in San Francisco, April 23, 1938. It was called into being by the Northern California District of the International Labor Defense, the 'legal arm of the Communist Party.' "
(*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 107.*)

ALL HARLEM YOUTH CONFERENCE

1. "Nothing more plainly reveals the fraud and dishonesty of the Communists than the sinister stirring of antagonisms of one racial group against another. * * * Among the more conspicuous Communist-front groups in the Racial * * * subclassification * * * [is] All Harlem Youth Conference."
(*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, pp. 73 and 75.*)

ALLIED LABOR NEWS SERVICE

1. "The Communist influence is established through such news services. * * *"
(*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 49.*)

ALLIED VOTERS AGAINST COUDERT

1. Cited as a Communist front.
(*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, pp. 38 and 96.*)

ALMANAC SINGERS

1. "Communist entertainers."
(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, p. 97.*)

AMERICAN ARTISTS CONGRESS

1. "Typical of * * * Communist created and controlled organizations."
(*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 35.*)

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR RECONSTRUCTION OF YUGOSLAVIA, INC.

1. Cited as subversive and Communist.
(*Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released June 1, 1948, and September 21, 1948.*)
2. Cited as a Communist front whose functions were designed to victimize Slavic Americans for Communist purposes.
(*Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities, Report on the American Slav Congress and associated organizations, House Report No. 1951, April 26, 1950 (originally released June 26, 1949), pp. 89–92.*)

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF SCIENTIFIC WORKERS

1. "Included among the Communist fronts represented" at the Win the Peace Conference in Washington, D. C., April 5–7, 1946.
(*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 318.*)

AMERICAN BRANCH OF THE FEDERATION OF GREEK MARITIME UNIONS

1. Cited as Communist.
   (*Attorney General J. Howard McGrath, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released September 11, 1950.*)

AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR A FREE INDONESIA (*See* American Committee for Indonesian Independence.)

AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR A KOREAN PEOPLE'S PARTY

1. "This is just one of many Communist fronts for the purpose of protesting American policy in Korea and creating pressure for the recall of American occupation forces from that country."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 112.*)

AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR ANTI-NAZI LITERATURE

1. Cited as a Communist front.
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 334.*)

AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR DEMOCRACY AND INTELLECTUAL FREEDOM

1. Cited as a Communist front which defended Communist teachers.
   (*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, June 25, 1942, p. 13, and March 29, 1944, p. 87.*)
2. "This Communist front was established on Lincoln's birthday in 1939. * * * The activities of this group were always in behalf of Communists. * * * [It] has followed the Communist Party line as it switched and squirmed in support of the foreign policy of Soviet Russia."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 112.*)
3. Cited as subversive and un-American.
   (*Special Subcommittee of the House Committee on Appropriations, Report, April 21, 1943, p. 3.*)

AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR EUROPEAN WORKERS' RELIEF (*See also* Socialist Workers' Party)

1. Cited as subversive and Communist.
   (*Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released December 4, 1947, and September 21, 1948.*)

AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR FREE YUGOSLAVIA (THE)

1. Cited as "a branch of the Moscow-inspired American Slav Congress operating in Seattle, Wash. * * * The records of the officers of the American Committee for Free Yugoslavia show the connecting links between that organization, the American Slav Congress, the Communist Party and its front organizations."
   (*Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities, Report on the American Slav Congress and associated organizations, House Report No. 1951, April 26, 1950 (originally released June 26, 1949), p. 89.*)
2. "There is no Communist-dominated country behind the 'Iron Curtain' for which there is not an American Communist front to agitate and propagandize in its behalf. * * * Among the

more conspicuous fronts in this subclassification are: The American Committee for Free Yugoslavia. * * *"

(*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 66.*)

AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR FRIENDSHIP WITH THE SOVIET UNION

1. "Typical of the completely Communist created and controlled organizations in the * * * civic committee field."

(*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 38.*)

AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR INDONESIAN INDEPENDENCE

1. "This front was organized to create support for the Indonesian revolution. The national headquarters is at 23 West Twenty-sixth Street in New York City. * * * Stemming from this red front are several subsidiary committees, such as the American Committee for a Free Indonesia, Los Angeles, and the American Committee for a Free Indonesia, San Francisco."

(*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 113.*)

AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN

1. Cited as subversive and Communist.

(*Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released June 1, 1948, and September 21, 1948.*)

2. "One of the oldest auxiliaries of the Communist Party in the United States."

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, p. 155; also cited in Report, June 25, 1942, p. 13.*)

3. "Among the Communist-front organizations for racial agitation" which also serve as "money-collecting media" and "as special political organizing centers for the racial minority they pretend to champion." "Works closely with the International Labor Defense, legal arm of the Communist Party, in defense of foreign-born Communists and sympathizers."

(*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Reports, 1947, p. 45; 1948, p. 113.*)

AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR RUSSIAN FAMINE RELIEF

1. Cited as Communist front.

(*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 114.*)

AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR SPANISH FREEDOM

1. Cited as Communist.

(*Attorney General Tom Clark, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released April 27, 1949.*)

2. "Communist transmission belt. * * * The key position of this Communist front is held by a member of the Communist Party. * * * Allen Chase (secretary) was a candidate for Congress in New York on the Communist Party ticket." It "has made no

attempt to conceal its objective in forcing a break in diplomatic relations between the United States and Spain."

(*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 115.*)

AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR STRUGGLE AGAINST WAR

1. Cited as a Communist front which was formed in response to directives from a World Congress Against War held in Amsterdam in August 1932 under the auspices of the Communist International. Avowed Communist Donald Henderson was executive director of the American Committee.

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, pp. 47 and 119.*)

2. "Among the more conspicuous Communist fronts that have defied brazenly the interests of the United States and other freedom-loving nations whenever they have been in conflict with the interests of Soviet Russia and world Communism."

(*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 67.*)

3. Among organizations, created or controlled by the Communist Party or part of a united front with the party, which supported the First United States Congress Against War. The Congress was openly led by the Communists.

(*Massachusetts House Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1938, p. 462 and 466.*)

AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR YUGOSLAV RELIEF, INC.

1. Cited as subversive and Communist.

(*Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released June 1, 1948, and September 21, 1948.*)

2. Cited as Communist front which "was actively supported by the Daily Worker, official organ of the Communist Party, U. S. A."

(*Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities, Report on the American Slav Congress and associated organizations, House Report No. 1951, April 26, 1950 (originally released June 26, 1949), p. 78.*)

3. "This Communist-front group is organized to support the dictatorship of the Soviet puppet Tito."

(*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 131.*)

AMERICAN COMMITTEE OF JEWISH WRITERS, ARTISTS, AND SCIENTISTS

1. "Among the Communist-front organizations for racial agitation", which also serve as "money collecting media" and "as special political organizing centers for the racial minority they pretend to champion."

(*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1947, p. 45.*)

AMERICAN COMMITTEE OF LIBERALS FOR THE FREEDOM OF MOONEY AND BILLINGS

1. Cited as a Communist front.

(*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 61.*)

AMERICAN COMMITTEE TO AID KOREAN FEDERATION OF TRADE-UNIONS

1. Cited as a Communist front "for the purpose of protesting American policy in Korea and creating pressure for the recall of American occupation forces from that country."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 112.*)

AMERICAN COMMITTEE TO AID SOVIET RUSSIA

1. "One of the many Communist-front organizations for propagandizing in behalf of the Soviet Union. * * * [It] appears to be active in Los Angeles County."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 141.*)

AMERICAN COMMITTEE TO SAVE REFUGEES

1. Cited as a Communist front.
   (*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, pp. 49, 112, 129, 133, 138, 167, 180.*)
2. "A Communist front operating in the Communist-refugee field." It merged in March 1942 into the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, which has only shown interest in Communist refugees.
   (*California Commitee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, pp. 141 and 270.*)

AMERICAN CONGRESS FOR PEACE AND DEMOCRACY

1. Cited as a Communist front advocating collective security against the Fascist aggressors prior to the signing of the Stalin-Hitler pact. The American League for Peace and Democracy was formed at the above congress.
   (*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, p. 105.*)
2. Cited as "among the more conspicuous Communist fronts that have defied brazenly the interests of the United States and other freedom-loving nations whenever they have been in conflict with the interests of Soviet Russia and world communism."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 67.*)

AMERICAN CONGRESS TO FREE EARL BROWDER

1. Cited as an organization "noted" for "pro-Soviet and pro-Communist tendencies."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1947, p. 202.*)

AMERICAN COUNCIL FOR A DEMOCRATIC GREECE (formerly known as the Greek American Council; Greek American Committee for National Unity)

1. Cited as a subversive and Communist organization formerly known as the Greek-American Council.
   (*Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released June 1, 1948, and September 21, 1948.*)

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AMERICAN COUNCIL, INSTITUTE OF PACIFIC RELATIONS

1. Cited as a Communist front which received funds from the American People's Fund, another front organized and directed by Frederick V. Field as a repository for funds to be distributed to Communist enterprises.
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 168.*)

AMERICAN COUNCIL ON SOVIET RELATIONS

1. Cited as the subversive and Communist successor to the Friends of the Soviet Union.
   (*Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released June 1, 1948, and September 21, 1948.*)
2. Cited as a Communist front.
   (*Attorney General Francis Biddle, Congressional Record, September 24, 1942, p. 7688.*)
3. Cited as a Communist front.
   (*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, p. 174.*)
4. "The United States Communist Party has set up hundreds of fronts to honor and support Soviet Russia. * * * Among the more conspicuous fronts for this purpose are: American Council on Soviet Relations."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 65.*)

AMERICAN CROATIAN CONGRESS

1. Cited as subversive and Communist.
   (*Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released June 1, 1948, and September 21, 1948.*)

AMERICAN FEDERATED RUSSIAN FAMINE RELIEF COMMITTEE

1. Cited as a Communist front.
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, pp. 141 and 142.*)

AMERICAN FEDERATION FOR POLITICAL UNITY

1. Cited as a Communist front.
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1943, p. 96.*)

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR TRADE UNION COMMITTEE FOR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE AND RELIEF

1. "In 1936, the Communists were utilizing a front known as the A. F. of L. Trade Union Committee for Unemployment Insurance and Relief to back legislation drafted by the Communist Party. The American Federation of Labor officially repudiated this organization as a fraud. Action was brought before the Federal Trade Commission and the committee was ordered to cease and desist from using this name."
   (*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, p. 169.*)

2. Among organizations, created or controlled by the Communist Party or part of a united front with the party, which supported the First United States Congress Against War in 1933. The congress was openly led by Communists.
   (*Massachusetts House Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1938, pp. 462 and 466.*)

AMERICAN FRIENDS OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA

1. "This front organization became active in June of 1944. Its headquarters is located at 8 West Fortieth Street in New York City, and the organization is under the leadership of William J. Schieffelin."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 145.*)

AMERICAN FRIENDS OF SPANISH DEMOCRACY

1. "In 1937–38, the Communist Party threw itself wholeheartedly into the campaign for the support of the Spanish Loyalist cause, recruiting men and organizing multifarious so-called relief organizations * * * such as * * * American Friends of Spanish Democracy."
   (*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, p. 82.*)
2. "Front groups continually raise huge sums of money in this country" in behalf of "Communist Parties and their front groups in nations not yet dominated by the Communist dictatorship. * * * Among the more conspicuous fronts in this subclassification are * * * American Friends of Spanish Democracy."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 66.*)
3. "This was another of the Spanish-aid organizations which received Communist support."
   (*New York City Council Committee investigating the Municipal Civil Service Commission.*)

AMERICAN FRIENDS OF THE CHINESE PEOPLE

1. Cited as a Communist front.
   (*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, pp. 40 and 147.*)
2. Cited as a Communist front.
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, pp. 141 and 142.*)

AMERICAN FRIENDS OF THE MEXICAN PEOPLE

1. Cited as a Communist front.
   (*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, p. 153.*)
2. A "completely Communist created and controlled organization."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 35.*)

AMERICAN FRIENDS OF THE SPANISH PEOPLE

1. A "completely Communist created and controlled organization."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 35.*)

AMERICAN FUND FOR PUBLIC SERVICE (GARLAND FUND)

1. "Established in 1922 * * * it was a major source for the financing of Communist Party enterprises" such as the Daily Worker and New Masses, official Communist publications, Federated Press, Russian Reconstruction Farms, and International Labor Defense. William Z. Foster, present chairman, Communist Party, and Scott Nearing, a leading writer for the Party, served on the board of directors of the Fund.
   (*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, pp. 75 and 76.*)
2. Cited as a Communist front.
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, pp. 145 and 336.*)
3. "Contributed more than $1,500,000, all to the furtherance and support of left-wing and Marxist projects. * * * Had as its trustees the leaders of the Communist Party in America."
   (*Massachusetts House Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1938, pp. 113 and 204.*)

AMERICAN INVESTORS UNION, INC.

1. Cited as a Communist front.
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 334.*)
2. An organization "of Communist complexion."
   (*New York City Council Committee investigating the Municipal Civil Service Commission.*)

AMERICAN JEWISH LABOR COUNCIL

1. Cited as Communist.
   (*Attorney General Tom Clark, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released April 27, 1949.*)

AMERICAN LABOR ALLIANCE

1. The Communist Party, when operating underground in 1921, established the American Labor Alliance as "its open, legal expression."
   (*Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities, Report No. 209, April 1, 1947, p. 15.*)

AMERICAN LABOR COMMITTEE AGAINST WAR

1. An organization "noted" for "pro-Soviet and pro-Communist tendencies."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1947, p. 202.*)

AMERICAN LABOR PARTY

1. "For years, the Communists have put forth the greatest efforts to capture the entire American Labor Party throughout New York State. They succeeded in capturing the Manhattan and Brooklyn sections of the American Labor Party but outside of New York City they have been unable to win control."
   (*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, p. 78.*)

2. Among "organizations that are victims of Communist domination."
(*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, pp. 40 and 41.*)

AMERICAN LEAGUE AGAINST WAR AND FASCISM

1. Cited as subversive and Communist.
(*Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released December 4, 1947, and September 21, 1948.*)
2. A "Communist-front organization."
(*Attorney General Francis Biddle, in re Harry Bridges, May 28, 1942, p. 10.*)
3. "Established in the United States in an effort to create public sentiment on behalf of a foreign policy adapted to the interests of the Soviet Union."
(*Attorney General Francis Biddle, Congressional Record, September 24, 1942, p. 7683.*)
4. "The American League Against War and Fascism was organized at the First United States Congress Against War which was held in New York City, September 29 to October 1, 1933. Four years later at Pittsburgh, November 26–28, 1937, the name of the organization was changed to the American League for Peace and Democracy. * * * It remained as completely under the control of Communists when the name was changed as it had been before."
(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, p. 53; also cited in Reports, January 3, 1939, pp. 69 and 121; January 3, 1940, p. 10; June 25, 1942, p. 14.*)
5. Hollywood unit cited as a Communist front.
(*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1943, p. 91.*)
6. "The Communist Party has, since the inception of the League, been a component and controlling part in it." William Z. Foster, chairman of the Communist Party, admitted his party was "a vital factor" in the League.
(*Massachusetts House Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1938, pp. 298 and 460.*)
7. Cooperated with the Communist Party in defense of Morris U. Schappes, party member convicted of perjury.
(*Rapp-Coudert committee, Report, 1942, p. 293.*)
8. "The American League Against War and Fascism, predecessor of the American League for Peace and Democracy, both described by Earl Browder as Communist transmission belts."
(*New York City Council Committee investigating the Municipal Civil Service Commission.*)

AMERICAN LEAGUE FOR PEACE AND DEMOCRACY

1. Cited as subversive and Communist.
(*Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released June 1, 1948, and September 21, 1948.*)
2. Established in the United States in 1937 as successor to the American League Against War and Fascism "in an effort to create public sentiment on behalf of a foreign policy adapted to the interests of the Soviet Union. * * * The American League for Peace and Democracy * * * was designed to conceal

Communist control, in accordance with the new tactics of the Communist International."

(*Attorney General Francis Biddle, Congressional Record, September 24, 1942, pp. 7683 and 7684.*)

3. "The largest of the Communist 'front' movements in the United States is the American League for Peace and Democracy, formerly known as the American League Against War and Fascism, and, at the time of its inception, as the United States Congress Against War. * * * The league contends publicly that it is not a Communist-front movement, yet at the very beginning Communists dominated it. Earl Browder was its vice president." "An examination of the program of the American League will show that the organization was nothing more nor less than a bold advocate of treason."

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Reports January 3, 1939, pp. 69–71 and March 29, 1944, p. 37; also cited in Reports, January 3, 1940, p. 10; January 3, 1941, p. 21; June 25, 1942, pp. 14–16; and January 2, 1943, p. 8.*)

4. Cited as a Communist front.

(*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1943, p. 91.*)

5. Cited as a Communist-created organization in which "Communists have controlling influence."

(*Massachusetts House Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1938, pp. 77 and 213.*)

6. A "choice instrument of Stalinist anti-Nazi propaganda."

(*Rapp-Coudert committee, Report, 1942, p. 220.*)

7. Cited as subversive and un-American.

(*Special Subcommittee of the House Committee on Appropriations, Report, April 21, 1943, p. 3.*)

8. "The American League for Peace and Democracy was a Communist 'Transmission belt' originally organized and controlled by the Communist Party, carrying out its instructions as an affiliate of the Communist International in Moscow."

(*New York City Council Committee investigating the Municipal Civil Service Commission.*)

9. Cited as a Communist front.

(*Pennsylvania Commonwealth Counsel before the reviewing board of the Philadelphia County Board of Assistance, January 1942.*)

AMERICAN LEAGUE OF EX-SERVICEMEN

1. Cited as a Communist front.

(*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, pp. 384–386.*)

AMERICAN NEGRO LABOR CONGRESS

1. Cited as a "Communist front organization."

(*Attorney General Francis Biddle, in re Harry Bridges, May 28, 1942, p. 10.*)

2. Cited as a predecessor of the National Negro Congress.

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, January 3, 1939, p. 81.*)

3. Successor to the African Blood Brotherhood, first Communist-front organization for express purpose of carrying on Communist agitation among Negroes. American Negro Labor Congress, which was headed by one of the first Negro Communist leaders in the United States, Cyril Briggs, was succeeded in 1930 by the League of Struggle for Negro Rights.
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 333.*)

AMERICAN PEACE CRUSADE (1950—) [1]

1. Cited as an "organic part of the Communist peace offensive."
   (*Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities, statement issued on the March of Treason, February 19, 1951.*)

AMERICAN PEACE CRUSADE

1. Cited as "a Communist front later merged into the American Peace Mobilization" and as the "California section of the American Peace Mobilization."
   (*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, pp. 47 and 96.*)
2. "Organized by the Communists."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 160.*)

AMERICAN PEACE MOBILIZATION

1. Cited as subversive and Communist.
   (*Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released December 4, 1947, and September 21, 1948.*)
2. "Formed in the summer of 1940 under the auspices of of the Communist Party and the Young Communist League as a 'front' organization designed to mold American opinion against participation in the war against Germany. * * * The most conspicuous activity of American Peace Mobilization was the picketing of the White House, which began in April 1941, in protest against lend-lease and the entire national defense program * * * on the afternoon of June 21, 1941, he (Frederick V. Field, national secretary) suddenly called off the picket line around the White House."
   (*Attorney General Francis Biddle, Congressional Record, September 24, 1942, p. 7684.*)
3. Cited as "one of the most seditious organizations which ever operated in the United States" and "instrument of the Communist Party line prior to Hitler's attack on Russia."
   (*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, p. 5; also cited in Reports, June 25, 1942, p. 13; and January 2, 1943, pp. 8 and 9.*)
4. Cited as a Communist front.
   (*United States Secretary of Labor, decision in the case of Helen Miller, August 1, 1941.*)
5. "One of the boldest and most flagrant of all Communist fronts * * * organized for the purpose of supporting Soviet Russia during the Stalin-Hitler pact."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 161.*)

[1] Note difference in years during which this organization and the one following, under same name, were and are active.

6. Cited as a "Communist-controlled, pseudo-pacifist group."
(*Rapp-Coudert committee, Report, 1942, p. 221.*)

AMERICAN PEOPLE'S FUND

1. Organized and directed by Frederick Vanderbilt Field "as a repository for funds to be distributed to Communist enterprises." This "Communist financial organization has paid out large sums of money to * * * Communist and Communist-front organizations" such as National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Allied Labor News, American Russian Institute, American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee.
(*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 168.*)

AMERICAN PEOPLE'S MEETING

1. "The name chosen for its national convention by the seditious American Peace Mobilization." Held April 5-6, 1941, in New York City.
(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, p. 106.*)

AMERICAN PEOPLE'S MOBILIZATION

1. "American Peace Mobilization was formed in the summer of 1940 under the auspices of the Communist Party and the Young Communist League as a 'front' organization designed to mold American opinion against participation in the war against Germany. Its existence terminated within a month after the German invasion of Russia when it became American People's Mobilization and adopted a program favoring complete assistance to Britain, Russia, and China."
(*Attorney General Francis Biddle, Congressional Record, September 24, 1942, p. 7684.*)
2. "Immediately after Hitler's invasion of Russia, the American Peace Mobilization changed its name to the American People's Mobilization, and reversed all of its former positions in exact accordance with the changes which Hitler's invasion of the Soviet Union occasioned in the line of the Communist Party."
(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, January 2, 1943, p. 9.*)

AMERICAN POLISH LABOR COUNCIL

1. Cited as subversive and Communist.
(*Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released December 4, 1947, and September 21, 1948.*)

AMERICAN PUSHKIN COMMITTEE

1. Cited as a Communist front.
(*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, pp. 334 and 335.*)

AMERICAN RELIEF FOR GREEK DEMOCRACY

1. "The headquarters of this Communist front is located at 111 West Forty-second Street in New York City. * * * Eighteen of the sponsors of the American Relief for Greek Democracy are

either directors or sponsors of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship."

(*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, pp. 168 and 169.*)

AMERICAN RELIEF SHIP FOR SPAIN

1. Cited as "one of the several Communist Party front enterprises which raised funds for Loyalist Spain (or rather raised funds for the Communist end of that civil war)."

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, p. 102.*)

2. Cited as a Communist front.

(*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1947, p. 210.*)

AMERICAN RESCUE SHIP MISSION

1. Cited as Communist, and "a project of the United American Spanish Aid Committee."

(*Attorney General Tom Clark, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released July 25, 1949.*)

2. "An enterprise of the Communist United American Spanish Aid Committee. * * * [It] maintained headquarters at 200 Fifth Avenue in New York City."

(*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 350.*)

AMERICAN ROUND TABLE ON INDIA

1. "A Communist front headed by Robert Norton, a well-known member of the Communist Party."

(*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 353.*)

AMERICAN-RUSSIAN FRATERNAL SOCIETY

1. Cited as Communist and among the "national group societies of International Workers Order."

(*Attorney General J. Howard McGrath, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released September 11, 1950.*)

AMERICAN RUSSIAN INSTITUTE (New York)

1. Cited as Communist.

(*Attorney General Tom Clark, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released April 27, 1949.*)

AMERICAN RUSSIAN INSTITUTE (Philadelphia)

1. Cited as Communist.

(*Attorney General Tom Clark, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released April 27, 1949.*)

AMERICAN RUSSIAN INSTITUTE OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA (Los Angeles)

1. Cited as Communist.

(*Attorney General Tom Clark, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released April 27, 1949.*)

AMERICAN RUSSIAN INSTITUTE FOR CULTURAL RELATIONS WITH THE SOVIET UNION

1. "A direct agent of the Soviet Union, engaged in traitorous activities under the orders of Stalin's consular service in the United States * * * Founded in 1926 * * * the semiofficial status of the American Russian Institute is established. * * *"
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, pp. 169 and 327.*)
2. Cited as "a Communist organization supported by 'intellectuals.'"
   (*Massachusetts House Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1938, p. 279.*)

AMERICAN RUSSIAN INSTITUTE OF SAN FRANCISCO

1. Cited as a Communist organization.
   (*Attorney General Tom Clark, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released September 21, 1948.*)

AMERICAN-RUSSIAN MUSIC CORPORATION

1. Cited as a Communist front.
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 392.*)

AMERICAN SERBIAN COMMITTEE FOR RELIEF OF WAR ORPHANS IN YUGOSLAVIA

1. Cited as a Communist front which is "similar in character to the American Committee for Yugoslav Relief."
   (*Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities, Report on the American Slav Congress and associated organizations, House Report No. 1951, April 26, 1950 (originally released June 26, 1949), p. 81.*)

AMERICAN SLAV CONGRESS

1. Cited as subversive and Communist.
   (*Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released June 1, 1948, and September 21, 1948.*)
2. Cited as "a Moscow-inspired and directed federation of Communist-dominated organizations seeking by methods of propaganda and pressure to subvert the 10,000,000 people in this country of Slavic birth or descent.
   (*Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities, Report on the American Slav Congress and associated organizations, House Report No. 1951, April 26, 1950 (originally released June 26, 1949) p. 1.*)
3. A "permanent, completely Communist created and controlled organization."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 35.*)

AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR CULTURAL RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA

1. Cited as a Communist front.
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 334.*)

AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR TECHNICAL AID TO SPANISH DEMOCRACY

1. Cited as a Communist front.
   (*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, p. 116.*)

AMERICAN-SOVIET MUSIC SOCIETY

1. An affiliate of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship.
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 323.*)

AMERICAN SOVIET SCIENCE SOCIETY

1. Cited as an affiliate of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Inc.
   (*Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities, Report to the Full Committee of the Special Subcommittee on National Security of the Committee on Un-American Activities, March 18, 1948, pp. 5 and 6.*)
2. An affiliate of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship.
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 323.*)

AMERICAN STUDENT UNION

1. Cited as a Communist front which was "the result of a united front gathering of young Socialists and Communists" in 1937. The Young Communist League took credit for creation of the above, and the Union offered free trips to Russia. The above claims to have led as many as 500,000 students out in annual April 22 strikes in the United States.
   (*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, January 3, 1939, p. 80; also cited in Reports January 3, 1940, p. 9; June 25, 1942, p. 16; and March 29, 1944, p. 159.*)
2. "A Communist Party front organization for the indoctrination of American students in colleges and universities in the United States."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1943, p. 115.*)
3. Cited as an organization in which "Communists have controlling influence" and which followed the same program of "peace" as the Communist Party.
   (*Massachusetts House Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1938, pp. 77 and 539.*)
4. Cited as a "subversive" organization for "transmitting the aims and programs of which the Young Communist League is the initiating and projecting element."
   (*Rapp-Coudert committee, Interim Report, December 1, 1941, pp. 14 and 107.*)
5. Cited as subversive and un-American.
   (*Special Subcommittee of the House Committee on Appropriations, Report, April 21, 1943, p. 3.*)

AMERICAN TECHNICAL AID SOCIETY

1. Cited as an affiliate of the Friends of the Soviet Union.
   (*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, January 3, 1939, p. 79.*)

AMERICAN WRITERS CONGRESS

1. Earl Browder, general secretary of the Communist Party, was a speaker at the second biennial American Writers Congress in 1937; the Congress was sponsored by the League of American Writers, cited as subversive by the Attorney General.
   (*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, p. 82.*)

2. "Communists regard the infiltration, manipulation, and control of artistic and cultural media as one of the indispensable phases of their program of revolution. * * * Such intellectual sabotage provides a fundamental weapon in talent and material for the Red propaganda attack on American institutions; and it provides celebrities and funds to be used for the promotion of Communist causes and programs. * * * Typical of Communist-front organizations in this classification * * * [is] American Writers Congress."

(*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 52.*)

3. Held in 1935 for "revolutionary writers"; "planned and arranged by the Communist Party"; prepared papers presented at the Congress were by writers whose works are circulated chiefly from the presses of the Communist Party.

(*Massachusetts House Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1938, pp. 287, 288, and 515.*)

AMERICAN YOUTH CONGRESS

1. Cited as subversive and Communist.

(*Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released December 4, 1947, and September 21, 1948.*)

2. "It originated in 1934 and * * * has been controlled by Communists and manipulated by them to influence the thought of American youth."

(*Attorney General Francis Biddle, Congressional Record, September 24, 1942, p. 7685; also cited in re Harry Bridges, May 28, 1942, p. 10.*)

3. "One of the principal fronts of the Communist Party" and "prominently identified with the White House picket line * * * under the immediate auspices of the American Peace Mobilization."

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, June 25, 1942, p. 16; also cited in Reports of January 3, 1939, p. 82; January 3, 1941, p. 21; June 25, 1942, p. 16; and March 29, 1944, p. 102.*)

4. "Launched during August of 1934 and for about 7 years * * * one of the most influential front organizations ever established by the American Communist Party."

(*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 179.*)

5. "The purpose of the Young Communist League in controlling and building this American Youth Congress is the same as in its other youth groups, namely, to build up a united front, to push the objectives of and produce cadres for the Communist Party among persons to whom they would be unable to make a direct approach."

(*Massachusetts House Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1938, p. 525.*)

6. Cited as subversive and un-American.

(*Special Subcommittee of the House Committee on Appropriations, Report, April 21, 1943, p. 3.*)

7. Cited as a Communist front.
   (*Pennsylvania Commonwealth Counsel before the reviewing board of the Philadelphia County Board of Assistance, January 1942.*)

AMERICAN YOUTH FOR A FREE WORLD

1. "Heavily infiltrated and effectively dominated by the Communist Party * * * a successor to the Communist-influenced American Youth Congress. American Youth for a Free World was linked directly to the international Communist dominated youth organization, World Youth Council, with headquarters in London, England."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 54.*)

AMERICAN YOUTH FOR DEMOCRACY[1]

1. Cited as subversive and Communist.
   (*Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released December 4, 1947, and September 21, 1948.*)
2. Cited as the new name under which the Young Communist League operates and which also largely absorbed the American Youth Congress.
   (*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, p. 102.*)
3. Cited as a front formed in October 1943 to succeed the Young Communist League and for the purpose of exploiting to the advantage of a foreign power the idealism, inexperience, and craving to join which is characteristic of American college youth. Its "high-sounding slogans" cover "a determined effort to disaffect our youth and to turn them against religion, the American home, against the college authorities, and against the American Government itself."
   (*Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities, Report No. 271, April 17, 1947.*)
4. Cited as a Communist transmission belt and successor to the Young Communist League.
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1947, pp. 103 and 369.*)

APPEAL FOR LAWRENCE SIMPSON

1. Cited as a Communist front.
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 335.*)

ARMENIAN PROGRESSIVE LEAGUE OF AMERICA

1. Cited as subversive and Communist.
   (*Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released December 4, 1947, and September 21, 1948.*)

ARTEF

1. Cited as a Communist theatrical front.
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 188.*)

[1] Cited as an organization for young Communists, "succeeded by Labor Youth League." (Attorney General J. Howard McGrath, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released August 30, 1950.)

ARTISTS AND WRITERS GUILD

1. "Among the ERA and WPA workers, Communists organized" the above.
   (*Massachusetts House Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1938, p. 310.*)

ARTISTS' FRONT TO WIN THE WAR

1. Cited as a Communist front.
   (*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, p. 96.*)
2. A "Communist organization" which "grew out of a mass meeting at Carnegie Hall in New York City on October 16, 1942."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 188.*)

ASSOCIATED FILM AUDIENCES

1. Cited as a Communist front which merged in 1939 with Films for Democracy to become known as Film Audiences for Democracy.
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 193.*)
2. "The organization was disbanded in December 1939 and was succeeded by Film Audiences for Democracy * * * an organization with such Communist-dominated affiliates as American League Against War and Fascism, Fur Workers Joint Council, Workers Alliance * * *."
   (*New York City Council Committee investigating the Municipal Civil Service Commission.*)

ASSOCIATED MAGAZINE CONTRIBUTORS

1. "The Communist influence is established through such news services."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 49.*)

ASSOCIATED NATIONAL BOOK SHOPS

1. Advertised by Communists as outlets in various cities for Communist books, pamphlets, and magazines.
   (*Massachusetts House Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1938, p. 278.*)

ASSOCIATION OF LITHUANIAN WORKERS

1. Cited as a "foreign-language Marxist organization" serving as a "satellite" to the Communist Party of Massachusetts.
   (*Massachusetts House Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1938, p. 154.*)

BEN LEIDER MEMORIAL FUND

1. "The Communist Party periodically stages rallies, banquets, fund drives, and other celebrations in honor of important anniversaries of leading Communists, front organizations, party publications, and Soviet anniversaries. * * * Among typical examples of such Communist activities are: Ben Leider Memorial Fund. * * *"
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 56.*)

BOOK FIND CLUB

1. Cited as a Communist front.
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 392.*)

BOOK UNION

1. "Distributors of Communist literature."
   (*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, p. 96.*)
2. A "Communist 'Book-of-the-month' club."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 194.*)

BOSTON SCHOOL FOR MARXIST STUDIES (Boston, Mass.)

1. Cited as Communist.
   (*Attorney General J. Howard McGrath, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released September 11, 1950.*)

BOSTON SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE

1. "Lectures, study classes, schools, and 'progressive' organizations were promoted with Soviet Russia the subject of glorification and Marxian economics the subject of teaching. Among these activities were the following: The Boston School of Social Science grew, financially supported by the Garland Fund, which had as its trustees the leaders of the Communist Party in America. * * *"
   (*Massachusetts House Committee on Un-American Activities, Report 1938, p. 113.*)

BRONX VICTORY LABOR COMMITTEE

1. Cited as a Communist front.
   (*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, p. 156.*)

CALIFORNIA COMMITTEE FOR POLITICAL UNITY

1. Cited as a Communist front.
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1943, p. 91.*)

CALIFORNIA CONFERENCE FOR DEMOCRATIC ACTION

1. Cited as a Communist front.
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1947, p. 170.*)

CALIFORNIA LABOR SCHOOL

1. Cited as a subversive and Communist organization at 216 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.
   (*Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released June 1, 1948, and September 21, 1948.*)
2. An "expanded Communist Party institution for the purpose of disseminating Communist propaganda." Opened in San Francisco in the summer of 1944 to replace the Tom Mooney Labor School. Denounced as Communist controlled by the California State Federation of Labor.
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1947, pp. 79, 80, and 369.*)

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATIVE CONFERENCE

1. "This Communist front is variably called by the number of its meetings." It is a Communist front "in the fields of politics and legislation." It is one of the "basic" fronts in a "coalition" of organizations under the banner of the third party movement to elect Henry Wallace as President.
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, pp. 62, 63, and 195.*)

CALIFORNIA YOUTH LEGISLATURE

1. Cited as a Communist-front organization which took part in a mass meeting in Los Angeles on June 8, 1940, under the sponsorship of the American Peace Crusade, a Communist creation for the purpose of putting the terms of the Stalin-Hitler pact into effect in the United States.
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 160.*)

CAMP ARCADIA

1. Cited as an American Youth for Democracy camp.
   (*Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities, Report No. 271, April 17, 1947, p. 9.*)

CARPATHO-RUSSIAN PEOPLES SOCIETY

1. Cited as Communist and among the "national group societies of International Workers Order."
   (*Attorney General J. Howard McGrath, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released September 11, 1950.*)

CENTRAL COUNCIL OF AMERICAN CROATIAN WOMEN (*See* Central Council of American Women of Croatian Descent)

CENTRAL COUNCIL OF AMERICAN WOMEN OF CROATIAN DESCENT

1. Cited as subversive and Communist. It is also known as Central Council of American Croatian Women or National Council of Croatian Women.
   (*Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released June 1, 1948, and September 21, 1948.*)

CERVANTES FRATERNAL SOCIETY

1. Cited as Communist and among the "national group societies of International Workers Order."
   (*Attorney General J. Howard McGrath, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released September 11, 1950.*)

CHELSEA JEWISH CHILDREN'S SCHOOL (MASS.)

1. "A place where Marxism is combined with instruction in the racial tongue."
   (*Massachusetts House Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1938, p. 398.*)

CHINA AID COUNCIL

1. A "subsidiary" of the American League for Peace and Democracy.
   (*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, June 25, 1942, p. 16.*)

2. Cited as a Communist front and a subsidiary organization of the American League for Peace and Democracy.
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, pp. 151, 319, and 336.*)

CITIZENS' COMMITTEE FOR BETTER EDUCATION

1. Cited as a Communist front in Los Angeles whose "chief activity" has been "the support of extreme leftists for election to the Los Angeles Board of Education." It uses "the Communist Party's mailing list for Los Angeles County."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report 1948, pp. 198 and 199.*)

CITIZENS' COMMITTEE FOR HARRY BRIDGES

1. Cited as Communist.
   (*Attorney General Tom Clark, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released April 27, 1949.*)
2. Cited as a Communist front, located at 1265 Broadway, New York City, which was formed to oppose deportation of Harry Bridges, Communist Party member and leader of the disastrous San Francisco general strike of 1934 which was planned by the Communist Party.
   (*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, pp. 90 and 94.*)
3. There are "scores of 'defense committees' created to raise funds for Communists, fellow travelers and Marxist apologists who become involved in arrests, prosecutions, and investigations. * * * Typical examples of the Communist created and controlled front organization of this type" are the Citizens' Committee for Harry Bridges, Bridges Defense Committee, and Bridges Victory Committee.
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 34.*)

CITIZENS' COMMITTEE FOR THE DEFENSE OF MEXICAN-AMERICAN YOUTH

1. Cited as a Communist front for racial agitation that functioned in Los Angeles in 1943 during the so-called "zoot suit" disturbances in that city.
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1947, p. 97; also cited in 1945 Report, p. 210.*)

CITIZENS' COMMITTEE FOR THE MOTION PICTURE STRIKERS

1. "This Communist front was organized for the purpose of creating sympathy for Herbert K. Sorrell's Communist-inspired strike against the motion-picture industry. It was particularly active in attempting to influence public opinion in favor of Sorrell and his strikers and in agitating and fomenting antagonisms between law-enforcement officers and the strikers."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 201.*)

CITIZENS' COMMITTEE FOR THE RECALL OF COUNCILMAN McCLANAHAN (THIRTEENTH LOS ANGELES DISTRICT)

1. Cited as a Communist front.
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1947, p. 55.*)

CITIZENS' COMMITTEE OF THE UPPER WEST SIDE

1. Cited as a subversive organization in New York City which is among the affiliates and committees of the Communist Party, U. S. A., and "which seeks to alter the form of government of the United States by unconstitutional means."
   (*Attorney General Tom Clark, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released December 4, 1947.*)

CITIZENS' COMMITTEE ON ACADEMIC FREEDOM (THE)

1. "An important adult adjunct to American Youth for Democracy," which in turn is "the key mass organization for Communist infiltration and corruption of American youth." The Citizens Committee on Academic Freedom was "formed to defend AYD from attempts to bar and ban it from participating in campus activities in schools, colleges, and universities."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 54.*)

CITIZENS' COMMITTEE TO AID LOCKED-OUT HEARST EMPLOYEES

1. Cited as "a Communist inspired and dominated group."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1947, p. 180.*)

CITIZENS' COMMITTEE TO FREE EARL BROWDER

1. Cited as Communist.
   (*Attorney General Tom Clark, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released April 27, 1949.*)
2. Cited as a Communist organization.
   (*Attorney General Francis Biddle, Congressional Record, September 24, 1942, p. 7687.*)
3. When Earl Browder (then general secretary, Communist Party) was in Atlanta Penitentiary serving a sentence involving his fraudulent passports, the Communist Party's front which agitated for his release was known as the Citizens' Committee to Free Earl Browder * * * Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, one of the few outstanding women leaders of the Communist Party in this country, headed it."
   (*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, pp. 6 and 55.*)
4. Cited as a Communist front.
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1947, p. 210.*)
5. Cited as a Communist front.
   (*Pennsylvania Commonwealth Counsel before the reviewing board of the Philadelphia County Board of Assistance, January 1912.*)

CITIZENS' COMMITTEE TO SUPPORT LABOR'S RIGHT

1. A "newly formed Communist-front organization, * * * which is sponsored by the Civil Rights Congress, a Communist-dominated organization."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1947, p. 187.*)

CITY ACTION COMMITTEE AGAINST THE HIGH COST OF LIVING

1. A "Communist-front 'transmission belt' in Los Angeles."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1943, p. 103.*)

CIVIL RIGHTS CONGRESS

1. Cited as subversive and Communist.
   (*Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released December 4, 1947, and September 21, 1948.*)
2. Cited as an organization formed in April 1946 as a merger of two other Communist-front organizations (International Labor Defense and the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties); "dedicated not to the broader issues of civil liberties, but specifically to the defense of individual Communists and the Communist Party" and "controlled by individuals who are either members of the Communist Party or openly loyal to it."
   (*Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities, Report No. 1115, September 2, 1947, pp. 2 and 19.*)
3. A "Communist-dominated organization of comparatively recent origin."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1947, p. 187.*)

CIVIL RIGHTS CONGRESS FOR TEXAS

1. Cited as subversive.
   (*Attorney General Tom Clark, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released December 4, 1947.*)

CIVIL RIGHTS CONGRESS, MILWAUKEE CHAPTER

1. Cited as subversive.
   (*Attorney General Tom Clark, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released June 1, 1948.*)

CIVIL RIGHTS CONGRESS OF MICHIGAN

1. Cited as subversive.
   (*Attorney General Tom Clark, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released June 1, 1948.*)

CIVIL RIGHTS COUNCIL OF NORTHERN CALIFORNIA

1. Cited as a Communist organization which was a branch of the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties.
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Reports, 1943, p. 97, and 1948, p. 163.*)

CIVIL RIGHTS DIVISION OF MOBILIZATION FOR DEMOCRACY (*See also* **Mobilization for Democracy**)

1. "Affiliated with the Civil Rights Congress."
   (*Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities, Report No. 1115, September 2, 1947, p. 11.*)

CIVIL RIGHTS FEDERATION

1. Cited as a Communist front.
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 61.*)

COLUMBUS PEACE ASSOCIATION

1. Cited as one of numberless local organizations set up by the Communists just prior to the formation of the American Peace Mobilization "for the purpose of obstructing America's military preparedness."
   (*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, p. 155.*)

COMITE COORDINADOR PRO REPUBLICA ESPANOLA

1. Cited as Communist.
   (*Attorney General Tom Clark, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released April 27, 1949.*)

COMMITTEE FOR A BOYCOTT AGAINST JAPANESE AGGRESSION

1. Cited as a Communist front.
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, pp. 147, 319, and 335.*)

COMMITTEE FOR A DEMOCRATIC FAR EASTERN POLICY

1. Cited as Communist.
   (*Attorney General Tom Clark, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released April 27, 1949.*)
2. The Communist Party line shifted after VJ-day and Communist fronts started pressure on the administration in reference to its foreign policy in China in order to clear the way for Soviet expansion. A "new front" in this field is the Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy.
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 198.*)

COMMITTEE FOR CITIZENSHIP RIGHTS

1. Defended the "interests of the Communist Party."
   (*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, p. 95.*)
2. Among a "maze of organizations" which were "spawned for the alleged purpose of defending civil liberties in general but actually intended to protect Communist subversion from any penalties under the law."
   (*Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities, Report No. 1115, September 2, 1947, p. 3.*)
3. "A subsidiary Communist front for the defense of William Schneiderman" who "is still the head of the Communist Party in California."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 358.*)

COMMITTEE FOR CIVIL RIGHTS FOR COMMUNISTS

1. Among a "maze of organizations" which were "spawned for the alleged purpose of defending civil liberties in general but actually intended to protect Communist subversion from any penalties under the law."
   (*Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities, Report No. 1115, September 2, 1947, p. 3.*)

2. Typical of "Communist created and controlled front organizations" in the category of defense committees which are "created to raise funds for Communists, fellow travelers, and Marxist apologists who become involved in arrests, prosecutions, and investigations."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 34.*)

COMMITTEE FOR CONCERTED PEACE EFFORTS

1. Cited as an organization with the same aims as the American Congress for Peace and Democracy, a Communist front advocating collective security prior to the signing of the Stalin-Hitler pact.
   (*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, p. 105.*)

COMMITTEE FOR DEFENSE OF JOINT ANTI-FASCIST REFUGEE COMMITTEE

1. A Communist-front organization typical of "committees * * * drummed up by the Communist Party and its fellow travelers to defend known Communists from charges of perjury, contempt of Congress and the courts, immigration and passport fraud, illegal registration, and other violations of law."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 55.*)

COMMITTEE FOR DEFENSE OF PUBLIC EDUCATION

1. Cited as a Communist Party agency "whose aim was to prevent the Rapp-Coudert committee of the New York State Legislature from exposing the Communists who had infiltrated the public-school system of that State."
   (*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, p. 154.*)

COMMITTEE FOR PEACE THROUGH WORLD COOPERATION

1. An organization with the same aims as the American League for Peace and Democracy, a Communist front which beat the drums for collective security against Fascist aggressors in accordance with current Communist Party line.
   (*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, p. 105.*)
2. "Among the more conspicuous Communist fronts that have defied brazenly the interests of the United States and other freedom-loving nations whenever they have been in conflict with the interests of Soviet Russia and world Communism."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 67.*)

COMMITTEE FOR THE CARE OF YOUNG CHILDREN IN WARTIME

1. Cited as a Communist-front organization which received financial aid from the American People's Fund, a "Communist financial organization" organized and directed by Frederick Vanderbilt Field.
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 168.*)

COMMITTEE FOR THE DEFENSE OF MEXICAN-AMERICAN YOUTH (*See* Citizens Committee for the Defense of Mexican-American Youth)

COMMITTEE FOR THE FIRST AMENDMENT

1. "A recently created Communist front in the defense of Communists and Communist fellow travelers. Its immediate purpose is to create favorable public opinion for the Communists who refused to testify before the House Committee on Un-American Activities in Washington, D. C."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 210.*)

COMMITTEE FOR THE SUPPORT OF S. W. GERSON

1. Cited as a Communist front.
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1947, p. 202.*)

COMMITTEE OF ONE THOUSAND

1. A "Communist created and controlled front organization" which was "created to raise funds for the defense of the 19 unfriendly witnesses before the Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities' investigation of Communist activity in Hollywood, 10 of whom were indicted for contempt of Congress."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, pp. 34 and 35.*)

COMMITTEE OF PROFESSIONAL GROUPS FOR BROWDER AND FORD

1. Cited as a Communist front, which operated when those two candidates were running for President and Vice President, respectively, on the Communist Party ticket.
   (*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 19, 1944, pp. 48 and 181.*)

COMMITTEE ON ELECTION RIGHTS

1. Cited as a Communist front "whose function was to agitate for placing the Communist Party on the ballot throughout the United States."
   (*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, pp. 47 and 48.*)

COMMITTEE PROTESTING ATTACKS AGAINST THE ABRAHAM LINCOLN BATTALION

1. Cited as a Communist front.
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1947, p. 202.*)

COMMITTEE TO AID CHINESE TRADE UNIONS

1. Subsidiary to and located in the same building at 96 Fifth Avenue, New York City, as the Trade Union Unity League, which had been launched by the Communist Party early in its history in an attempt to create "blatantly Communist sponsored and controlled trade-unions."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, pp. 36 and 143.*)

COMMITTEE TO AID THE FIGHTING SOUTH

1. Cited as subversive and among the affiliates and committees of the Communist Party, U. S. A., and "which seeks to alter the form of government of the United States by unconstitutional means."
   (*Attorney General Tom Clark, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released December 4, 1947.*)

COMMITTEE TO DEFEND AMERICA BY KEEPING OUT OF WAR

1. "After Stalin signed his pact with Hitler, the Communist-led Committee To Defend America by Keeping Out of War * * * came forth to oppose the national-defense program, lend-lease, conscription, and other 'war-mongering' efforts." It initiated the American Peace Mobilization.
   (*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, pp. 99 and 105.*)

2. Cited as "inspired and dominated by the Communist Party" and "created for the purpose of assisting Hitler during his pact with Stalin." It "cooperated with the German-American Bund to keep the United States from assisting Great Britain, France, and China" and it "preceded immediately the launching of the American Peace Mobilization."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, pp. 149 and 351.*)

COMMITTEE TO DEFEND ANGELO HERNDON

1. Cited as a Communist front.
   (*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, January 3, 1939, p. 82.*)

2. A "Communist created and controlled front organization" which is in the category of defense committees "to raise funds for Communists, fellow-travelers, and Marxists apologists who become involved in arrests, prosecutions, and investigations."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report 1948, p. 34.*)

COMMITTEE TO SAVE SPAIN AND CHINA

1. Cited as a Communist front.
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, pp. 147 and 335.*)

COMMONWEALTH COLLEGE (Mena, Ark.)

1. Cited as Communist.
   (*Attorney General Tom Clark, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released April 27, 1949.*)

2. A "Communist enterprise" cited as subversive by an investigating Committee of the Arkansas Legislature. It received money from the Garland Fund.
   (*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, pp. 76 and 167.*)

2. An Arkansas institution which "received extensive donations from the Communist-supporting Garland Fund" and whose "teachers have included prominent Communists and even a member of the Central Committee, Communist Party, U. S. A." During an Arkansas legislative committee investigation of the college in 1935, then Director Lucien Koch admitted rejecting capitalism and believing the Soviet Government superior to that in the United States.

   (*Massachusetts House Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1938, p. 320.*)

COMMUNIST INFORMATION BUREAU (COMINFORM) (*See* Information Bureau of the Communist and Workers' Parties)

COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL (COMINTERN)

1. "The Third or Communist International was organized by Lenin at Moscow in March 1919 to carry out the revolutionary purposes of the Communist Party and the Soviet Union. * * * [It] has ever since been the medium of instigating class warfare and social revolution in all countries, in order to establish a world Soviet Union, with the capital at Moscow. * * * The Communist International is dominated by the Russian Communist Party and Soviet officials."

   (*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, January 3, 1939, p. 15.*)

2. Cited as the centralized, world-wide organization of the Communists, controlled by Moscow. "On May 30, 1943, the Communist International (Comintern) was formally dissolved, to be succeeded by the Information Bureau of the Communist Parties (Cominform) established in September 1947 with headquarters in Belgrade. There is every reason to believe that the Communist Party, USA, is as completely subordinated to the discipline of this Moscow-dominated world party, as it ever was."

   (*Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, No. 209, April 1, 1947; and Report No. 1920, May 11, 1948, p. 43.*)

3. "It is a controlling central organization to which Communist parties throughout the world affiliate. It is actually a high board of strategy for universal revolution."

   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1945, p. 85.*)

4. "Supreme head and governing power of all Communist parties of the world is the Communist International (Comintern), sometimes called the Third International, as opposed to the Second International to which some members of the Socialist Party adhere * * * the highest officials of the Communist International are also high officials of the Soviet Union, and thus the rulers of Russia govern all other Communist parties of the world."

   (*Massachusetts House Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1938, p. 59.*)

COMMUNIST LABOR PARTY

1. "A large group of English-speaking delegates headed by Benjamin Gitlow and John Reed, resented the predominance of Russian-

speaking elements at the convention (of the Communist Party of America, September 1919) and decided to split away. They held their own convention, almost simultaneously, in Chicago and formed the Communist Labor Party." Both groups merged into the United Communist Party of America in May 1921 upon orders of the Communist International.

(*Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities, Report No. 209; April 1, 1947, pp. 14 and 15.*)

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA (1930–44, 1945 to date)

1. Cited as a "subversive" organization which seeks "to alter the form of government of the United States by unconstitutional means."

(*Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released December 4, 1947; and September 21, 1948.*)

2. "* * * the Communist Party of the United States of America, from the time of its inception in 1919 to the present time, is an organization that believes in, advises, advocates, and teaches the overthrow by force and violence of the Government of the United States."

(*Attorney General Francis Biddle, opinion in the case of Harry Bridges, May 28, 1942, p. 31.*)

3. "* * * a foreign conspiracy masked as a political party * * * in practice, the Communist Party is actually functioning as a 'border patrol' on American shores for a foreign power—The Soviet Union."

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, January 3, 1940, p. 4.*)

4. "An organization operating under centralized discipline subordinated to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union * * * whose basic aim, whether open or concealed, is the abolition of our present economic system and democratic form of government and the establishment of a Soviet dictatorship in its place. * * * An organization resorting to deception, evasion, illegal methods, violence, and civil war, methods implicit in its revolutionary purpose."

(*Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities, Report No. 209, April 1, 1947, p. 1; and Report No. 1920, May 11, 1948.*)

5. "The Communist Party is a small, compact group of professional revolutionists. * * * The over-all strategy of the Communist Party is designed to bring about the destruction of all democratic governments."

(*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1947, pp. 367 and 368.*)

COMMUNIST POLITICAL ASSOCIATION, 1944–45 (formerly the Communist Party of the United States)

1. Cited as a "subversive," "Communist" organization which sought "to alter the form of government of the United States by unconstitutional means."

(*Attorney General Tom Clark, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released September 21, 1948.*)

2. "* * * after assuming the name of the Communist Political Association on May 20–23, 1944, for strategic reasons, the party

resumed the name of the Communist Party of the United States on July 26-28, 1945."

(*Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities, Report No. 209, April 1, 1947, p. 29.*)

CONFERENCE FOR DEMOCRATIC ACTION

1. Cited as a successor of the American League for Peace and Democracy.

(*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1943, p. 91.*)

CONFERENCE FOR SOCIAL LEGISLATION

1. The "set-up is strikingly similar to that laid down by the Central Committee of the Communist Party." Some of the endorsers were "well known as being active in organizations which fringe the Communist Party, and are wholly sympathetic to it. We believe some of the remainder were unwittingly enlisted." It convened in Boston on January 16, 1938, and on March 27, 1938; on the latter date, plans were laid to build Labor's Non-Partisan League into a State-wide organization.

(*Massachusetts House Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1938, pp. 353-355.*)

CONFERENCE ON CONSTITUTIONAL LIBERTIES IN AMERICA

1. A conference as a result of which was established the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, "part of what Lenin called the solar system of organizations, ostensibly having no connection with the Communist Party, by which Communists attempt to create sympathizers and supporters of their program."

(*Attorney General Francis Biddle, Congressional Record, September 24, 1942, p. 7687.*)

2. "An important part of the solar system of the Communist Party's front organizations," which founded the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties in 1940.

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report March 29, 1944, p. 102.*)

3. A "Communist-inspired conference" which launched the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties during the Stalin-Hitler pact. Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, a high-ranking member of the national committee of the Communist Party, was one of the featured speakers at this conference.

(*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 226.*)

4. Held on June 7, 8, 9, in the National Press Club Auditorium, Washington, D. C. "Out of this conference grew the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties * * * which defended the right of Communists and Nazis to remain and to be admitted to public service in the United States Government."

(*New York City Council Committee investigating the Municipal Civil Service Commission.*)

CONFERENCE ON PAN-AMERICAN DEMOCRACY (known also as COUNCIL FOR PAN-AMERICAN DEMOCRACY)

1. Cited as subversive and Communist.

(*Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released June 1, 1948, and September 21, 1948.*)

2. Cited as a Communist front which defended Carlos Luiz Prestes, a Brazilian Communist leader and former member of the executive committee of the Communist International.
   (*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, pp. 161 and 164; also cited in Report, June 25, 1942, p. 18.*)
3. Cited as a Communist front.
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1947, p. 210.*)
4. Cited as subversive and un-American.
   (*Special Subcommittee of the House Committee on Appropriations, Report, April 21, 1943, p. 3.*)

CONGRESS OF AMERICAN REVOLUTIONARY WRITERS

1. Cited as subversive and Communist.
   (*Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released December 4, 1947, and September 21, 1948.*)

CONGRESS OF AMERICAN-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP

1. Cited as a Communist front.
   (*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, p. 94.*)
2. Among the "more conspicuous fronts" set up "to honor and support Soviet Russia."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 65.*)

CONGRESS OF AMERICAN WOMEN

1. Cited as subversive and Communist.
   (*Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released June 1, 1948, and September 21, 1948.*)
2. Cited as subversive and Communist and supported at all times by the international Communist movement.
   (*Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities, Report on the Congress of American Women, House Report No. 1953, April 26, 1950 (originally released October 23, 1949).*)
3. Cited as "one of the most potentially dangerous of the many active Communist fronts." Incorporated in January 1947 with national headquarters in New York City, it is the American branch of the International Democratic Women's Federation, which was formed at a Paris convention in November 1945 "at the call of International Communist forces."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, pp. 228–231.*)

CONGRESS (FIRST) OF THE MEXICAN AND SPANISH-AMERICAN PEOPLES OF THE UNITED STATES

1. Cited as a Communist front, held March 24–26, 1939, in Albuquerque, N. Mex.
   (*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, p. 120.*)
2. "Among the Communist front organizations for racial agitation" which also serve as "money collecting media" and "as special

political organizing centers for the racial minority they pretend to champion."

(*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1947, p 45.*)

CONNECTICUT STATE YOUTH CONFERENCE

1. Cited as subversive and Communist.

(*Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board released December 4, 1947, and September 21, 1948.*)

CONSUMERS' NATIONAL FEDERATION

1. Cited as a Communist front.

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, p. 155.*)

2. "Created by the Communist Party and used for the purpose of spreading propaganda in schools and through women's clubs. It was first known as the Emergency Council and was established as the Consumers' National Federation, 1937."

(*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1943, p. 102.*)

3. Cited as an organization "of Communist complexion."

(*New York City Council Committee investigating the Municipal Civil Service Commission.*)

CONSUMERS UNION

1. Cited as a Communist front "headed by the Communist Arthur Kallet (whose party name is Edward Adams). Ben Gold and Louis Weinstock, both well-known Communists, were also members of the labor advisory committee of Consumers Union."

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, p. 153.*)

2. Cited as a Communist front set up by Susan Jenkins, former employee of the Daily Worker; Walter Trumbull, who had been court-martialed in 1925 and sentenced to a 26-year term as a Communist attempting to bore from within the United States Army; and Arthur Kallet.

(*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1943, p. 102.*)

3. Cited as subversive and un-American.

(*Special Subcommittee of the House Committee on Appropriations, Report, April 21, 1943, p. 3.*)

4. "On its labor advisory board were Ben Gold, an avowed Communist and leader of the joint board, Furriers Union, * * * Louis Weinstock. * * *".

(*New York City Council Committee investigating the Municipal Civil Service Commission.*)

5. Cited as a Communist front.

(*Pennsylvania Commonwealth Counsel before the reviewing board of the Philadelphia County Board of Assistance, January 1942.*)

CONTEMPORARY THEATRE

1. Cited as a Communist front.

(*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 392.*)

COORDINATING COMMITTEE TO LIFT THE (SPANISH) EMBARGO

1. Cited as one of a number of front organizations, set up during the Spanish Civil War by the Communist Party in the United States and through which the party carried on a great deal of agitation.
   (*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, pp. 137 and 138.*)
2. Cited as a Communist front.
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1947, p. 210.*)

COUNCIL FOR PAN-AMERICAN DEMOCRACY (*See* **Conference on Pan-American Democracy**)

COUNCIL OF UNITED STATES VETERANS

1. Cited as a Communist front.
   (*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, p. 83.*)
2. Cited as a Communist front with headquarters at 20 West Forty-third Street, New York City.
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, pp. 342 and 386.*)

COUNCIL OF YOUNG SOUTHERNERS (also known as League of Young Southerners.)

1. "Described on its letterhead as having 'its origin at the Youth Commission of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare.' "
   (*Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities, Report No. 592, June 12, 1947, p. 5.*)
2. Cited as a Communist front.
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, pp. 334–336.*)

COUNCIL ON AFRICAN AFFAIRS

1. Cited as subversive and Communist.
   (*Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released December 4, 1947, and September 21, 1948.*)
2. A Communist-front organization "formerly known as the International Committee on African Affairs. Its official publication, a monthly bulletin, is called New Africa." It has received funds from the American People's Fund, a "Communist financial organization."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, pp. 168 and 320.*)

COUNCILS OF THE UNEMPLOYED

1. "Among the ERA and WPA workers, Communists organized" the above.
   (*Massachusetts House Committee on Un-American Activities, Report 1938, p. 310.*)

CROATIAN BENEVOLENT FRATERNITY

1. Cited as Communist and among the "national group societies of International Workers Order."
   (*Attorney General J. Howard McGrath, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released September 11, 1950.*)

CROATIAN EDUCATIONAL CLUB

1. A branch of Communist language organizations.
   (*Massachusetts House Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1938, p. 493.*)

CROATIAN FRATERNAL UNION

1. Cited as an organization whose "entire organization was taken over by the Communists at its quadrennial convention held in Pittsburgh in September 1947. * * * The background of the 1947 convention of the CFU must be traced back to 1924, when Stephen Zinich, under the guise of a news reporter, steered the Communist cell at a Detroit convention."
   (*Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities, Report on the American Slav Congress and associated organizations, House Report No. 1951, April 26, 1950 (originally released June 26, 1949), pp. 84–88.*)

DAILY WORKER PRESS CLUB

1. Cited as subversive and Communist and an organization which seeks "to alter the form of government of the United States by unconstitutional means."
   (*Attorney General Tom Clark, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released July 25, 1949.*)

DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.

1. "Publishing agency of the Communist Party."
   (*Brief for the United States in the case of William Schneiderman, p. 143.*)

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN DEPRESSION

1. "Among the more conspicuous fronts for Communist activity in the field of relief, assistance, and welfare work, and dealing with problems of the unemployed and underprivileged."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 73.*)

DEFENSE COMMITTEE FOR ALEXANDER BITTELMAN

1. A "series of committees, resolutions, rallies, protests, and publicity statements [have been] drummed up by the Communist Party and its fellow travelers to defend known Communists from charges of perjury, contempt of Congress and the courts, immigration and passport fraud, illegal registration, and other violations of law." The above is "among typical Communist-front organizations in this activity."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 55.*)

DEFENSE COMMITTEE FOR CLAUDIA JONES

1. A "series of committees, resolutions, rallies, protests, and publicity statements [have been] drummed up by the Communist Party and its fellow travelers to defend known Communists from charges of perjury, contempt of Congress and the courts, immigration and passport fraud, illegal registration and other violations of law." The above is "among typical Communist-front organizations in this activity."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 55.*)

DEFENSE COMMITTEE FOR EUGENE DENNIS (*See also* **Dennis Defense Committee**)

1. Cited as subversive and among the affiliates and committees of the Communist Party, USA.
   (*Attorney General Tom Clark, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released December 4, 1947.*)
2. A "series of committees, resolutions, rallies, protests, and publicity statements [have been] drummed up by the Communist Party and its fellow travelers to defend known Communists from charges of perjury, contempt of Congress and the courts, immigration and passport fraud, illegal registration and other violations of law." The above is "among typical Communist-front organizations in this activity."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 55.*)

DEFENSE COMMITTEE FOR GERHARDT EISLER (*See also* **Eisler Defense Committee**)

1. A "series of committees, resolutions, rallies, protests, and publicity statements [have been] drummed up by the Communist Party and its fellow travelers to defend known Communists from charges of perjury, contempt of Congress and the courts, immigration and passport fraud, illegal registration and other violations of law." The above is "among typical Communist-front organizations in this activity."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 55.*)

DEFENSE COMMITTEE FOR HANNS EISLER

1. A "series of committees, resolutions, rallies, protests, and publicity statements [have been] drummed up by the Communist Party and its fellow travelers to defend known Communists from charges of perjury, contempt of Congress and the courts, immigration and passport fraud, illegal registration and other violations of law." The above is "among typical Communist-front organizations in this activity."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 55.*)

DEFENSE COMMITTEE FOR JOHN WILLIAMSON

1. A "series of committees, resolutions, rallies, protests, and publicity statements [have been] drummed up by the Communist Party and its fellow travelers to defend known Communists from charges of perjury, contempt of Congress and the courts, immigration and passport fraud, illegal registration and other violations of law." The above is "among typical Communist-front organizations in this activity."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 55.*)

DENNIS DEFENSE COMMITTEE (*See also* **Defense Committee for Eugene Dennis**)

1. Cited as subversive and among the affiliates and committees of the Communist Party, U. S. A., which seeks "to alter the form of government of the United States by unconstitutional means."
   (*Attorney General Tom Clark, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released December 4, 1947.*)

DESCENDANTS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

1. "A Communist-front organization set up as a radical imitation of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The Descendants have uniformly adhered to the line of the Communist Party. * * * The educational director * * * is one Howard Selsam, an instructor at the Communist Party's Workers School in New York."
   (*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, June 25, 1942, pp. 18 and 19.*)
2. Cited as a Communist front.
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 336.*)
3. Cited as subversive and un-American.
   (*Special Subcommittee of the House Committee on Appropriations; Report, April 21, 1943, p. 3.*)

DETROIT BILL OF RIGHTS DEFENSE COMMITTEE

1. Among a "maze of organizations" which were "spawned for the alleged purpose of defending civil liberties in general but actually intended to protect Communist subversion from any penalties under the law."
   (*Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities, Report No. 1115, September 2, 1947, p. 3.*)

DETROIT YOUTH ASSEMBLY

1. Cited as Communist.
   (*Attorney General Tom Clark, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released April 27, 1949.*)

DOWN TOWN FORUM

1. Cited as a Communist enterprise.
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, pp. 147 and 148.*)

DRAMATIC WORKSHOP

1. Cited as a Communist front.
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 392.*)

EISLER (GERHARDT) DEFENSE COMMITTEE (*See also* Defense Committee for Gerhardt Eisler)

1. "An offshoot of the Civil Rights Congress."
   (*Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities, Report No. 1115, September 2, 1947, p. 13.*)

ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN CLUB

1. Cited as "the Hollywood section of the Communist Party."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1947, p. 35.*)

ELIZALDE ANTI-DISCRIMINATION COMMITTEE

1. Cited as a Communist front.
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1947, p. 55.*)

EMERGENCY COMMITTEE ON KFI

1. Cited as an organization formed to protest the discharge by Los Angeles Radio Station KFI of six news analysts and commentators who were the media of "pro-Soviet, Red-slanted propaganda."

   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1947, p. 180.*)

EMERGENCY COMMITTEE TO AID SPAIN

1. Cited as an organization "noted" for "pro-Soviet and pro-Communist tendencies."

   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1947, p. 202.*)

EMERGENCY CONFERENCE TO AID THE SPANISH REPUBLIC

1. Cited as a Communist organization.

   (*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, p. 87.*)

EMERGENCY CONFERENCE TO HALT THE BLACK-OUT OF CIVIL LIBERTIES IN CALIFORNIA

1. A "Communist-inspired conference * * * held * * * April 5, 1941, at the south hall of the Embassy auditorium * * * in the city of Los Angeles * * * to generate pressure against assembly bill 271, a measure which ultimately became the law and is known as the Subversive Registration Act of 1941."

   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948; p. 233.*)

EMERGENCY CONFERENCE TO SAVE SPANISH REFUGEES

1. Cited as Communist, and "the founding body of the North American Spanish Aid Committee."

   (*Attorney General Tom Clark, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released July 25, 1949.*)

EMERGENCY PEACE MOBILIZATION

1. "The American Peace Mobilization * * * was formally founded at a meeting in Chicago at the end of August 1940, known as the Emergency Peace Mobilization."

   (*Attorney General Francis Biddle, Congressional Record, September 24, 1942, p. 7684.*)

2. Cited as a Communist front which came forth, after Stalin signed his pact with Hitler, to oppose the national defense program, lend-lease, conscription, and other American "war-mongering" efforts. It immediately preceded the American Peace Mobilization in 1940.

   (*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, pp. 105, 156, and 169.*)

3. "Among the more conspicuous Communist fronts that have defied brazenly the interests of the United States and other freedom-loving nations whenever they have been in conflict with the interests of Soviet Russia and world Communism." At its Labor Day week-end meeting held in Chicago in 1940, it gave the name of

American Peace Mobilization to the front, American League for Peace and Democracy.

(*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, pp. 67 and 150.*)

EMERGENCY TRADE UNION CONFERENCE TO AID SPANISH DEMOCRACY

1. Cited as a Communist front.

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, p. 180.*)

2. Cited as an organization "noted" for "pro-Soviet and pro-Communist tendencies."

(*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1947, p. 202.*)

ESTONIAN WOMEN'S CLUB (OF MASSACHUSETTS)

1. "Active in promoting Communist objectives."

(*Massachusetts House Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1938, p. 157.*)

ESTONIAN WORKERS' CLUBS

1. Cited as a "foreign-language Marxist organization" which serves as a "satellite" to the Communist Party of Massachusetts.

(*Massachusetts House Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1938, p. 154.*)

EXILED WRITERS COMMITTEE

1. "Established by the Communist League of American Writers to bolster the Communist front, American Committee To Save Refugees. The Exiled Writers Committee worked with other Communist fronts in the Spanish Communist refugee agitation." It merged into the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee in 1942.

(*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, pp. 234 and 270.*)

FARM RESEARCH

1. Cited as a Communist-front organization financed from the Robert Marshall Foundation, "one of the principal sources for the money with which to finance the Communist Party's fronts generally in recent years."

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, pp. 50 and 147.*)

2. Among "Communist and Communist-front organizations" which have received money from the American People's Fund, a "Communist financial organization."

(*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 168.*)

FEDERATED PRESS

1. Cited as a Communist-controlled organization financed by the American Fund for Public Service and the Robert Marshall Foundation, both principal sources of funds for Communist enterprises.

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, pp. 76, 143, and 147.*)

2. "The Communist influence is established through such news services as Federated Press."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 49.*)

FEDERATION FOR POLITICAL UNITY

1. Cited as a Communist front.
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1943, p. 68.*)

FEDERATION OF GREEK MARITIME UNIONS (*See* **American Branch of**)

FESTUS COLEMAN COMMITTEE

1. Cited as a Communist front.
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 172.*)

FILM AND PHOTO LEAGUE

1. "A Communist front for revolutionary films" which eventually merged into a new organization, the New Film Alliance. "The Los Angeles Film and Photo League was particularly urged 'to wedge its way more sharply into the film industry'."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, pp. 238 and 247.*)
2. Boston unit cooperates with the New England Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners.
   (*Massachusetts House Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1938, p. 141.*)

FILM AUDIENCES FOR DEMOCRACY

1. Cited as a Communist front.
   (*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, p. 150.*)
2. "The Cinema Bureau in Moscow had laid down its directives concerning the building up of audiences for the purpose of agitating against certain films opposed to the current Communist Party line and for supporting those which favor the line. * * * The Communist fronts, Film Audiences and Films for Democracy, merged in 1939 to form a new front, Film Audiences for Democracy."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, pp. 193 and 238.*)
3. Cited as an organization of "Communist complexion."
   (*New York City Council Committee investigating the Municipal Civil Service Commission.*)

FILMS FOR DEMOCRACY

1. Cited as a Communist-front organization.
   (*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, pp. 49 and 150.*)
2. Cited as a Communist-front organization which merged with another front, Film Audiences, to become Film Audiences for Democracy in 1939.
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 238.*)

FINNISH-AMERICAN MUTUAL AID SOCIETY

1. Cited as Communist and among the "national group societies of International Workers Order."
   (*Attorney General J. Howard McGrath, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released September 11, 1950.*)

FINNISH FEDERATION

1. Cited as a "Marxist foreign-language group" having large and active groups of members in Massachusetts. Besides publications in its own language, it has printed the Communist Pioneer Song Book in English for the use of children.
   (*Massachusetts House Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1938, p. 159.*)

FINNISH WOMEN'S CLUBS (OF MASSACHUSETTS)

1. "Active in promoting Communist objectives."
   (*Massachusetts House Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1938, p. 157.*)

FINNISH WORKERS' CLUBS

1. Cited as a "foreign-language Marxist organization" serving as a "satellite" to the Communist Party of Massachusetts.
   (*Massachusetts House Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1938, p. 154.*)

FLORIDA PRESS AND EDUCATIONAL LEAGUE

1. Cited as subversive and a branch of the Communist Political Association which seeks "to alter the form of government of the United States by unconstitutional means."
   (*Attorney General Tom Clark, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released July 25, 1949.*)

FOUR CONTINENT BOOK CORPORATION

1. Cited as a Communist publishing house located at 253 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 214.*)

FREEDOM FROM FEAR COMMITTEE

1. "One of the Communist Party's latest fronts" which came into being in Hollywood and New York and was created "to raise funds for the defense of the 19 unfriendly witnesses before the Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities' investigation of Communist activity in Hollywood, 10 of whom were indicted for contempt of Congress."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, pp. 35 and 239.*)

FREE ITALY SOCIETY

1. Cited as a national Communist-front organization. A meeting of the Los Angeles branch in December 1946 attacked American-British diplomacy as imperialistic and demanded that Tito and Togliatti, Yugoslav and Italian Communist leaders, be allowed to settle the future of Trieste.
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 241.*)

FRIENDS OF SOVIET RUSSIA

1. "The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the United States (then known as the Workers Party) created Friends of Soviet Russia in 1921, in direct response to directives issued by the Communist International. * * * In 1929 the Friends of Soviet Russia was reorganized and revitalized under the name of the Friends of the Soviet Union."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, pp. 242 and 243.*)

FRIENDS OF THE ABRAHAM LINCOLN BRIGADE

1. "In 1937–38, the Communist Party threw itself wholeheartedly into the campaign for the support of the Spanish Loyalist cause, recruiting men and organizing multifarious so-called relief organizations." Among these was the above Communist-front organization.
   (*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, pp. 82 and 125; also cited Report, January 3, 1940, p. 9.*)
2. It was "organized and controlled by the Communist Party from the beginning" and served "the objectives of the Communist Parties in the United States and Spain."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, pp. 93, 94, and 244.*)
3. The Communists' Progressive Bookshop of Boston was represented at a meeting of the above to sell literature; funds through above for leftist Spain were contributed by the International Workers Order.
   (*Massachusetts House Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1938, pp. 282 and 395.*)
4. Cited as a Communist front.
   (*Pennsylvania Commonwealth Counsel before the reviewing board of the Philadelphia County Board of Assistance, January 1942.*)

FRIENDS OF THE CAMPUS

1. A "Communist-controlled" organization "initiated in 1945 in order to mobilize 'moral and financial support' behind the AYD (American Youth for Democracy)." It "is headed by a group of individuals closely identified with Communist causes." Honorary president is avowed Communist Donald Henderson.
   (*Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, No. 271, April 17, 1947, pp. 9 and 12.*)
2. Among "subsidiary Communist fronts created by American Youth for Democracy."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 186.*)

FRIENDS OF THE CHINESE PEOPLE

1. Cited as a Communist front to support the Chinese Communist thrust against the National Chinese Government.
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, pp. 142 and 143.*)

FRIENDS OF THE SOVIET UNION (Predecessor of American Council on Soviet Relations)

1. Cited as Communist.
   (*Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released December 4, 1947, June 1, 1948, and September 21, 1948.*)
2. "One of the most open Communist fronts in the United States," whose purpose "is to propagandize for and defend Russia and its system of government." It "is a section of an international movement directed from Moscow." The Friends admit "they penetrate our industrial sections."
   (*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, January 3, 1939, p. 78; also cited in Reports, January 3, 1940, p. 9; June 25, 1942, p. 19; and March 29, 1944, pp. 49 and 94.*)
3. Cited as among the more conspicuous Communist fronts set up by the Communist Party to honor and support Soviet Russia. It was created in 1929 as a successor to the Friends of Soviet Russia; it arranged delegations of American workers to the Soviet Union for anniversary celebrations. It was succeeded by the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship during the military alliance between the U. S. and Russia during World War II.
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, pp. 65, 244, and 321.*)
4. Cited as an organization in which "Communists have controlling influence" and whose purpose was "the spreading of propaganda favorable to Russia."
   (*Massachusetts House Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1938, pp. 77 and 129.*)

FRONTIER FILMS

1. Cited as a Communist front.
   (*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, pp. 49, 83, and 147.*)
2. Cited as a Communist front which "has faithfully followed the Communist Party line in its productions" and whose personnel is "closely interlocked" with the Film and Photo League, a "Communist front for revolutionary films."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 247.*)

GALENA DEFENSE COMMITTEE

1. Cited as a Communist-front organization which was a subsidiary of the International Labor Defense, legal arm of the Communist Party.
   (*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, p. 166.*)
2. Cited as "typical" of Communist created and controlled front organizations "created to raise funds for Communists, fellow travelers, and Marxist apologists who become involved in arrests, prosecutions, and investigations."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 34.*)

GARLAND FUNDS (*See* **American Fund for Public Service**)

GARIBALDI AMERICAN FRATERNAL SOCIETY

1. Cited as Communist and among the "national group societies of International Workers Order."
   (*Attorney General J. Howard McGrath, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released September 11, 1950.*)

GARRISON FILMS DISTRIBUTORS, INC.

1. "This Communist front acts for films produced in the Soviet Union as well as for Communist propaganda films produced in the United States. It has followed the Communist Party line and the expediency of Soviet foreign policy in the type of films distributed during a given period."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 247.*)

GEORGE WASHINGTON CARVER SCHOOL

1. Cited as an adjunct in New York City of the Communist Party.
   (*Attorney General Tom Clark, letter to Loyalty Review Board, December 4, 1947.*)

GERSON (SIMON W.) SUPPORTERS

1. A "typical" example of Communist created and controlled organizations "to raise funds for legal defense and aid to Communist members of unions, minority groups, and teachers, political figures, and others who may be arrested, attacked, expelled, or otherwise involved in controversies."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 34.*)

GOLDEN BOOK OF AMERICAN FRIENDSHIP WITH THE SOVIET UNION

1. Cited as a "Communist enterprise" signed by "hundreds" of "well-known Communists and fellow travelers."
   (*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, p. 102.*)
2. Cited as a Communist front. "The signers of the Golden Book of American Friendship with the Soviet Union may be said to have met the acid test for admiration of a totalitarian dictatorship." The names appeared in Soviet Russia Today for November 1937 in commemoration of the twentieth anniversary of the establishment of the Soviet Republic.
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 248.*)
3. "During 1937, and particularly at outings and picnics held by the (Communist) Party, the Young Communist League, the International Workers Order, and the various organizations of the United Front allies, there were circulated pages for signatures to be included in 'The Golden Book of American Friendship.'"
   (*Massachusetts House Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1938, p. 521.*)

GREATER NEW YORK COMMITTEE FOR EMPLOYMENT

1. Cited as a Communist front.
   (*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, p. 152.*)

GREATER NEW YORK EMERGENCY CONFERENCE ON INALIENABLE RIGHTS

1. Cited as a Communist front which was succeeded by the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties.
   (*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, pp. 96 and 129.*)
2. Among a "maze of organizations" which were "spawned for the alleged purpose of defending civil liberties in general but actually intended to protect Communist subversion from any penalties under the law."
   (*Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities, Report No. 1115, September 2, 1947, p. 3.*)
3. Cited as a Communist front.
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 61.*)

GREEK-AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR NATIONAL UNITY

1. Cited as subversive.
   (*Attorney General Tom Clark, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released June 1, 1948.*)

GREEK-AMERICAN COUNCIL

1. Cited as an earlier name for the subversive and Communist American Council for a Democratic Greece.
   (*Attorney General Tom Clark, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released June 1, 1948.*)

GROUP THEATRE

1. Cited as "typical" of Communist-front organizations in the field of arts and culture. Communist infiltration and control of artistic and cultural media "provides a fundamental weapon in talent and material for the Red propaganda attack on American institutions; and it provides celebrities and funds to be used for the promotion of Communist causes and programs."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 52.*)

HARRY BRIDGES DEFENSE COMMITTEE

1. Cited as one of the Communist fronts formed to oppose deportation of Harry Bridges, Communist Party member and leader of the disastrous San Francisco general strike of 1934 which was planned by the Communist Party.
   (*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, p. 90.*)
2. Cited as typical of Communist-front organizations which defend, honor, or support known Communists and Communist organizations.
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 55.*)

HARRY BRIDGES VICTORY COMMITTEE

1. Cited as a Communist-front organization operating in San Francisco after the Communist Party became prowar. Harry Bridges, a Communist Party member and leader of the Communist-planned general strike in San Francisco in 1934, was

threatened with deportation, the defense against which was almost entirely in the hands of the Communists.

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, pp. 90 and 94.*)

2. A Communist-front organization typical of activities "drummed up by the Communist Party and its fellow travelers to defend known Communists from charges of perjury, contempt of Congress and the courts, immigration and passport fraud, illegal registration, and other violations of law."

(*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 55.*)

HAWAII CIVIL LIBERTIES COMMITTEE[1]

1. Cited as Communist.

(*Attorney General Tom Clark, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released April 27, 1949.*)

2. Cited as a Communist front which "from its inception has been directed by Communists for the principal purpose of protecting and expanding the Communist fifth column in the islands comprising the Territory of Hawaii."

(*Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities, Report on Hawaii Civil Liberties Committee a Communist front, House Report No. 2986, August 24, 1950 (originally released June 23, 1950).*

HELLENIC-AMERICAN BROTHERHOOD

1. Cited as Communist and among the "national group societies of International Workers Order."

(*Attorney General J. Howard McGrath, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released September 11, 1950.*)

HERNDON DEFENSE COMMITTEE

1. Cited as a "united front" under the guidance of the Communist Party, with headquarters at 11 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass. "This office and address served as headquarters of various other Communist supporting groups."

(*Massachusetts House Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1938, pp. 213 and 214.*)

H. O. G. (ARMENIAN GROUP)

1. Cited as a "foreign-language Marxist organization."

(*Massachusetts House Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1938, p. 154.*)

HOLD THE PRICE LINE COMMITTEE

1. Cited as a Communist front.

(*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1947, p. 55.*)

HOLLYWOOD ACTORS' LABORATORY SCHOOL (See Actors' Laboratory Theatre.)

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[1] According to a press release of the Hawaii Civil Liberties Committee, November 2, 1950, their membership voted unanimously to affiliate with the Civil Rights Congress and will henceforth be known as the Hawaii Civil Rights Congress.

HOLLYWOOD ANTI-NAZI LEAGUE

1. Incorporated on June 8, 1936, as the Hollywood League Against Nazi-ism, it became the Hollywood Anti-Nazi League on September 28, 1936. "The Stalin-Hitler pact brought this front to an abrupt termination of activities in August of 1939. * * * The Hollywood Motion Picture Democratic Committee was the successor."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, pp. 249, 250, and 256.*)

HOLLYWOOD COMMUNITY RADIO GROUP, INC.

1. Cited as a "Communist inspired and directed" organization whose "immediate objective is the establishment of a radio station in Los Angeles County."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1947, p. 370.*)

HOLLYWOOD DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE

1. "This Communist front grew out of a series of fronts designed to entrap Hollywood's innocents in the motion-picture industry." Organized in 1942 for the announced purpose of reelecting Governor Olson of California, it had no connection with the Democratic Party. When it "faced exposure" as a Communist front, it changed its name in June 1945 to Hollywood Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions.
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, pp. 250, 251, and 253.*)

HOLLYWOOD INDEPENDENT CITIZENS' COMMITTEE OF THE ARTS, SCIENCES AND PROFESSIONS (*See* Independent Citizens' Committee of Arts, Sciences, and Professions)

HOLLYWOOD LEAGUE AGAINST NAZI-ISM (*See* Hollywood Anti-Nazi League)

HOLLYWOOD LEAGUE FOR DEMOCRATIC ACTION

1. Cited as a Communist-front organization in which Communist individuals were "pulling the strings and setting the policy." It "was a continuation of the Motion Picture Democratic Committee after the invasion of Russia by Germany precipitated an abrupt change in Soviet foreign policy. It lasted until 1942 when it reorganized as the Hollywood Democratic Committee."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Reports, 1943, p. 91, and 1948, p. 255.*)

HOLLYWOOD MOTION PICTURE DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE

1. Cited as the Communist-front successor to the Hollywood Anti-Nazi League after the latter organization went out of business following the Stalin-Hitler pact of 1939. After German invasion of Russia in 1941 precipitated an abrupt change in Soviet foreign policy, the above was continued on under the new name, Hollywood League for Democratic Action.
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, pp. 255 and 256.*)

HOLLYWOOD PEACE FORUM

1. Cited as a Communist front.
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 160.*)

HOLLYWOOD THEATRE ALLIANCE

1. Cited as a Communist front.
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1943, p. 91.*)

HOLLYWOOD WRITERS MOBILIZATION

1. Cited as subversive and Communist.
   (*Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released December 4, 1947, and September 21, 1948.*)
2. Cited as a Communist-front organization whose "true purpose" was "the creation of a clearing house for Communist propaganda."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1945, p. 130.*)

HOLYOKE BOOK SHOP

1. "Strategically" located at 19 Dunster Street, Cambridge, Mass., "to supply students with Marxist publications. It is also a central controlling point for Communist activity in and around Cambridge, and is a recruiting center for the Young Communist League, both in the college and in the secondary public schools of Cambridge."
   (*Massachusetts House Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1938, p. 279.*)

HONORARY CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE FOR THE ELECTION OF CLIFFORD T. McAVOY

1. Cited as an organization "of Communist complexion."
   (*New York City Council Committee investigating the Municipal Civil Service Commission.*)

HUNGARIAN-AMERICAN COUNCIL FOR DEMOCRACY

1. Cited as subversive and Communist.
   (*Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released December 4, 1947, and September 21, 1948.*)

HUNGARIAN BROTHERHOOD

1. Cited as Communist and among the "national group societies of International Workers Order."
   (*Attorney General J. Howard McGrath, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released September 11, 1950.*)

ICOR

1. "This Communist organization is devoted to 'defense of the Soviet Union,' although it purports to be organized in interest of the Jewish people and, particularly, in Biro-Bidjan, a Jewish colonization in the Soviet Union."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 261.*)

2. Icor, with headquarters in New York City, "has as its purpose the colonization and support of Biro-Bidjan, one of the Soviet Socialist Republics within Soviet Russia. It has Communist support and "in turn, supports the Communist Party." It is listed in the cash-receipt record of the Communist Party of Boston for 1937.

   (*Massachusetts House Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1938, pp. 228, 229, and 568.*)

ILLINOIS PEOPLE'S CONFERENCE FOR LEGISLATIVE ACTION

1. "A few years ago the Communist Party operated throughout the country under the guise of a series of States conferences for legislative action. The Illinois People's Conference for Legislative Action took care of the Chicago area. It was entirely under the control of the Communist Party."

   (*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, p. 122.*)

INDEPENDENT CITIZENS COMMITTEE OF THE ARTS, SCIENCES, AND PROFESSIONS

1. Cited as a Communist front.

   (*Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities, Review of the Scientific and Cultural Conference for World Peace arranged by the National Council of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions and held in New York City on March 25, 26, and 27, 1949, House Report No. 1954, April 26, 1950 (originally released April 19, 1949), p. 2.*)

2. "This Communist front grew out of the Independent Voters' Committee of the Arts and Sciences."

   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 262.*)

INDEPENDENT PROGRESSIVE PARTY

1. "Among typical mass organizations that are victims of Communist domination." One of the basic Communist fronts in a coalition under the banner of the third party movement to elect Henry Wallace President of the United States.

   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, pp. 41 and 62.*)

INDEPENDENT SOCIALIST LEAGUE (Workers Party)

1. Cited as subversive and as having been formerly known as the Workers Party * * * "represents but a change in name and is devoted to the same aims and purposes of its predecessor." This is an organization which seeks "to alter the form of government of the United States by unconstitutional means."

   (*Attorney General J. Howard McGrath, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released September 29, 1949.*)

INDEPENDENT VOTERS COMMITTEE OF THE ARTS AND SCIENCES

1. The Communist front, Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions, grew out of the above.

   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 262.*)

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

1. Cited as an organization which seeks "to alter the form of government of the United States by unconstitutional means."
   (*Attorney General Tom Clark, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released April 27, 1949.*)

INFORMATION BUREAU OF THE COMMUNIST AND WORKERS' PARTIES

1. "Open above-ground activity by the Communist International was resumed in September 1947 as a result of a meeting of European Communist leaders in Poland. It comes as no surprise that this new version of the Comintern, which is called the Communist Information Bureau or Cominform, has openly enrolled the Communist Parties of Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Poland, and Hungary where the old Comintern officials are in command. Also avowed members of the Cominform are the Communist Parties of the Soviet satellite, Yugoslavia, and of France and Italy. Master of the international alliance, however, is the Soviet Union. * * *"
   (*Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities, Report No. 1920, May 11, 1948, p. 83.*)

INSTITUTE OF PACIFIC RELATIONS (*See* American Council, Institute of Pacific Relations)

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF DEMOCRATIC LAWYERS

1. Cited as an international Communist-front organization.
   (*Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities, Report on the National Lawyers Guild, House Report No. 3123, September 21, 1950 (originally released September 17, 1950), p. 13.*)

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF WAR VETERANS (INTERNATIONALE DES ANCIENS COMBATTANTS)

1. The "first Communist front for veterans" organized by the Communist International in Geneva on May 1, 1920. Henri Barbusse, avowed French Communist, was chairman, and Hugo Graef, German Communist, was secretary. It initiated the call for the World Congress Against War, in Amsterdam in August 1932.
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 384.*)

INTERNATIONAL BOOK SHOP OF BOSTON

1. Cited as the predecessor of the Communists' present book store in Boston, the Progressive Bookshop.
   (*Massachusetts House Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1938, p. 276.*)

INTERNATIONAL BOOK STORE, SAN FRANCISCO

1. "The Communist Party book center in the bay area for the distribution of its literature."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1947, p. 100.*)

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE ON AFRICAN AFFAIRS

1. Cited as a Communist front which was a predecessor of a front organization known as Council on African Affairs.
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, pp. 75 and 320.*)

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF WOMEN

1. Convened in Paris November 26 to December 1, 1945, "at the call of international Communist forces" and with Communist members of the French House of Deputies, Mme. Eugenie Cotton and Mme. Marie-Claude Vaillant-Couturier, serving as cochairmen. A continuing committee of the above was set up in the United States and eventually became known as the Congress of American Women. The international movement was called the International Democratic Women's Federation, with which the Congress of American Women is affiliated.
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, pp. 228 and 229.*)

INTERNATIONAL DEMOCRATIC WOMEN'S FEDERATION

1. Cited as a Communist front "which was founded and supported at all times by the international Communist movement."
   (*Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities, Report on the Congress of American Women, House Report No. 1953, April 26, 1950 (originally released October 23, 1949).*)
2. Cited as a "Red international" organization, formed in 1945 in Paris at an International Congress of Women "at the call of international Communist forces." Mme. Eugenie Cotton and Mme. Marie-Claude Vaillant-Couturier, Communist members of the French House of Deputies, were cochairmen of the Paris congress. The American affiliate is known as the Congress of American Women.
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, pp. 228–232.*)

INTERNATIONAL JURIDICAL ASSOCIATION

1. Cited as "a Communist front and an offshoot of the International Labor Defense."
   (*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, p. 149.*)
2. Cited as an organization which "actively defended Communists and consistently followed the Communist Party line."
   (*Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities, Report on the National Lawyers Guild, House Report No. 3123, September 21, 1950 (originally released September 17, 1950), p. 12.*)
3. Cited as a "Communist created and controlled" organization closely associated with the International Labor Defense and specializing "in the defense of individual Communists or of the Communist Party itself." It has followed the Communist Party line without deviation.
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, pp. 35 and 265.*)

4. "The bulletins of the International Juridical Association from its very inception show that it is devoted to the defense of the Communist Party, Communists, and radical agitators and that it is not limited merely to legal research but to sharp criticism of existing governmental agencies and defense of subversive groups."

(*New York City Council Committee investigating the Municipal Civil Service Commission.*)

INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE

1. Cited as subversive and Communist.

(*Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released June 1, 1948, and September 21, 1948.*)

2. "Legal arm of the Communist Party."

(*Attorney General Francis Biddle, Congressional Record, September 24, 1942, p. 7686.*)

3. "It is, essentially, the legal defense arm of the Communist Party of the United States." It is the American section of M. O. P. R., or Red International of Labor Defense, often referred to as the Red International Aid. Its international congresses meet in Moscow.

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Reports, January 3, 1939, pp. 75–78; also cited in Reports, January 3, 1940, p. 9; June 25, 1942, p. 19; March 29, 1944, p. 69.*)

4. "The International Labor Defense * * * was part of an international network of organizations for the defense of Communist lawbreakers." At a conference held in Detroit, Mich., April 27–28, 1946, the International Labor Defense and the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties merged to form the new front, Civil Rights Congress.

(*Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities, Report No. 1115, September 2, 1947, pp. 1 and 2.*)

5. "One of the more potent and obvious Communist-front organizations."

(*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1947, p. 214.*)

6. "The Communist Party established the International Labor Defense in this country during the summer of 1925, as the United States section of the International Red Aid * * * with headquarters in Moscow."

(*Massachusetts House Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1938, pp. 198 and 342.*)

7. "An organization whose Communist character and international affiliation are a matter of public record."

(*New York City Council Committee investigating the Municipal Civil Service Commission.*)

INTERNATIONAL MUSIC BUREAU

1. Cited as an organization with headquarters in Moscow, whose aims were published in the magazine Soviet Music, for March-April 1933, "* * * We should not verge one single iota from a program of progressive class struggle. We can be successful in our efforts only if we know how to transplant our political slogans to the sphere of music. * * * We should prove that the only

right road for artistic creations, which include also that of musicians, is the service to the objectives of proletarian revolution." Hanns Eisler, one of the founders of the International Music Bureau, has frankly avowed that "Communist music becomes heavy artillery of the battle for communism."

(*Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities, Report of the Committee on Un-American Activities to the United States House of Representatives, 80th Cong., December 31, 1948, p. 7.*)

INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS

1. Cited as a Communist front.

(*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 392.*)

INTERNATIONAL PUBLISHERS

1. "The [Communist] Party's publishing house," headed by Alexander Trachtenberg.

(*Attorney General Francis Biddle, Congressional Record, September 24, 1942, p. 7686.*)

2. "Publishing agency of the Communist Party."

(*Brief for the United States in the case of William Schneiderman, p. 145.*)

3. An "official publishing house of the Communist Party in the United States," and a medium through which "extensive Soviet propaganda is subsidized in the United States."

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Reports, January 3, 1940, p. 8, and June 25, 1942, p. 18; also cited in Report, March 29, 1944, p. 76.*)

4. "Official American Communist Party publishing house."

(*Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities, Report No. 1920, May 11, 1948, p. 80.*)

5. An "important publishing organization of the Communist Party" located at 381 Fourth Avenue, New York City, and headed by Alexander Trachtenberg. "These organizations * * * are among the most important institutions in the Red Fascist network. None but tested Communists and fellow travelers are permitted to participate in the management and direction of such enterprises."

(*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, pp. 35 and 214.*)

6. One of the two chief publishers of the Communist Party and controlled by the Communists.

(*Massachusetts House Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1938, p. 289.*)

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF STUDENTS

1. "The World Federation of Democratic Youth brought into being the International Union of Students, which held a meeting in Prague on August 17–31, 1946. The administration and direction of this project was entrusted to a 17-man executive committee, of whom 12 were known Communists."

(*Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities, Report No. 271, April 17, 1947, p. 13.*)

2. The above, which held a meeting in Prague on August 17–31, 1946, sprang out of the World Federation of Democratic Youth, which is "part of the Communist International solar system."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 187.*)

INTERNATIONAL WORKERS ORDER

1. Cited as subversive and Communist.
   (*Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released December 4, 1947, and September 21, 1948.*)
2. "One of the strongest Communist organizations."
   (*Attorney General Francis Biddle, Congressional Record, September 24, 1942, p. 7688.*)
3. "One of the most effective and closely knitted organizations among the Communist-'front' movements. It claims a membership of 150,000, bound together through an insurance and social plan. * * * It has contributed large sums of money to Communist Party campaigns, and * * * regularly sponsors Communist Party endorsed candidates for public office." In 1944, its president and general secretary respectively were William Weiner, former Communist Party treasurer, and Max Bedacht, former party secretary.
   (*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Reports, January 3, 1939, p. 79; March 29, 1944, p. 181; also cited in Reports of January 3, 1940, p. 9; and June 25, 1942, p. 19.*)
4. Cited as "one of the strongest Communist organizations."
   (*Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities, Report on the American Slav Congress and associated organizations, House Report No. 1951, April 26, 1950 (originally released June 26, 1949), pp. 82–84.*)
5. Cited as a Communist front which "purports to be a fraternal organization" but "through its segregated language lodges, mobilizes for the revolution in the United States." It "has followed the Communist Party line without deviation and has supported all Communist causes in the United States." It "has openly supported Communist candidates for public office." "Much of the financing of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee is undertaken by" the above.
   (*California Committee on Un-American Acitvities, Report, 1948, pp. 267, 268, and 271.*)
6. "Controlled by Communists" and listed in the cash-receipt record of the Communist Party of Boston in 1937; there was an "affiliation" between the Young Communist League and the IWO youth section.
   (*Massachusetts House Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1938, pp. 308, 398, and 570.*)
7. Cooperated with the Communist Party in defense of Morris U. Schappes, Communist convicted of perjury.
   (*Rapp-Coudert Committee, Report, 1942, p. 293.*)
8. Cited as subversive and un-American.
   (*Special Subcommittee of the House Committee on Appropriations, Report, April 21, 1943, p. 3.*)

9. Cited as a Communist front.
   (*Pennsylvania Commonwealth Counsel before the reviewing board of the Philadelphia County Board of Assistance, January 1942.*)

INTERNATIONAL YOUTH DAY

1. "Organized and promoted by the Communists, and on which demonstrations take place in various Massachusetts communities. * * * [It] occurs in early September."
   (*Massachusetts House Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1938, p. 172.*)

INTER-PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATION[1]

1. Cited as a Communist enterprise.
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, pp. 6 and 172.*)
2. One of the sponsoring organizations of the Boston Scottsboro Defense Committee, whose campaign was directed by the International Labor Defense.
   (*Massachusetts House Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1938, p. 209.*)

INTERPROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR SOCIAL INSURANCE

1. "Among the more conspicuous fronts for Communist activity in the field of relief, assistance, and welfare work, and dealing with problems of the unemployed and underprivileged."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 73.*)

ITALIAN ANTI-FASCIST COMMITTEE

1. Cited as a Communist front.
   (*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, p. 83.*)

JEFFERSON CHORUS

1. Cited as a Communist front.
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 392.*)

JEFFERSON SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE, New York, N. Y.

1. Cited as an "adjunct of the Communist Party."
   (*Attorney General Tom Clark, letter to Loyalty Review Board released December 4, 1947.*)
2. "At the beginning of the present year, the old Communist Party Workers School and the School for Democracy were merged into the Jefferson School of Social Science."
   (*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, p. 150.*)
3. "This Communist school * * * opened its first term in February of 1944 at 575 Sixth Avenue (New York City) * * * the result of * * * a merger of the Workers School and the School for Democracy."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, pp. 269 and 270.*)

[1] Prior to 1936, the Interprofessional Association for Social Insurance was known simply as the Inter-Professional Association.

JEWISH BLACKBOOK COMMITTEE OF LOS ANGELES

1. Cited as a Communist front.
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1947, p. 56.*)

JEWISH PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE

1. Cited as subversive and Communist.
   (*Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released June 1, 1948, and September 21, 1948.*)
2. "An organization which has been nothing more nor less than an adjunct of the Communist Party."
   (*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, p. 153.*)
3. "Among the Communist-front organizations for racial agitation" which also serve as "money-collecting media" and "as special political organizing centers for the racial minority they pretend to champion."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1947, p. 45.*)

JEWISH PEOPLES FRATERNAL ORDER

1. Cited as Communist and among the "National group societies of International Workers Order."
   (*Attorney General J. Howard McGrath, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released September 11, 1950.*)

JOHN REED CLUBS OF THE UNITED STATES

1. "Named after the founder of the American Communist Party."
   (*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, p. 175.*)
2. "Communist organizations named in honor of John Reed who was one of the earliest Communist leaders in the United States."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 270.*)
3. Among organizations created or controlled by the Communist Party or part of a united front with the party, which supported the First United States Congress Against War. The congress was openly led by the Communists.
   (*Massachusetts House Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1938, pp. 462 and 466.*)

JOINT ANTI-FASCIST REFUGEE COMMITTEE

1. Cited as subversive and Communist.
   (*Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released December 4, 1947, and September 21, 1948.*)
2. A "Communist-front organization headed by Edward K. Barsky."
   (*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, p. 174.*)
3. Cited as a Communist front "Formed in March of 1942 through the merger of the American Committee to Save Refugees, the Exiled Writers Committee of the League of American Writers, and the United American Spanish Aid Committee. * * * The sponsors and officers * * * with few exceptions are admitted Communists and fellow travelers." The policy "is in

concert with the foreign policy of the Soviet Union." Much of the financing is undertaken by the International Workers Order.
(*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, pp. 270 and 271.*)

JOINT COMMITTEE FOR THE DEFENSE OF THE BRAZILIAN PEOPLE

1. Cited as a Communist front.
(*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 335.*)

JOINT COMMITTEE FOR TRADE UNION RIGHTS

1. Cited as a Commuist front which, jointly with the International Labor Defense, supported and defended Communist Party leaders of the International Fur and Leather Workers Union when they were serving prison terms.
(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, pp. 125 and 166.*)
2. A "Communist created and controlled front organization."
(*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 34.*)

JOINT COMMITTEE OF TRADE UNIONS ON SOCIAL WORK

1. "Among the more conspicuous fronts for Communist activity in the field of relief, assistance, and welfare work, and dealing with problems of the unemployed and underprivileged."
(*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 73.*)

JOSEPH WEYDEMEYER SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE (St. Louis, Mo.)

1. Cited as Communist.
(*Attorney General J. Howard McGrath, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released September 11, 1950.*)

KARL MARX SOCIETY OF BROOKLYN COLLEGE

1. "Branch of the Young Communist League operating under an alias."
(*Rapp-Coudert Committee, Interim Report, December 1, 1941, p. 101.*)

KEYNOTE RECORDINGS, INC.

1. Cited as a Communist front.
(*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 392.*)

KING-RAMSEY-CONNOR DEFENSE COMMITTEE

1. Cited as a Communist front.
(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, p. 94.*)
2. A "Communist created and controlled front organization."
(*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 34.*)

KOREAN CULTURE SOCIETY

1. Cited as a Communist front "for the purpose of protesting American policy in Korea and creating pressure for the recall of American occupation forces from that country."
(*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 112.*)

KOREAN INDEPENDENT NEWS COMPANY

1. Cited as a Communist front "for the purpose of protesting American policy in Korea and creating pressure for the recall of American occupation forces from that country."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 112.*)

LABOR LYCEUM

1. "When Frankfeld, Secretary of the Communist Party in Massachusetts, testified before the Commission, he stated the Communist headquarters in Chelsea was at the Labor Lyceum." At the Lyceum were an active Communist group and school, and an extensive Marxian library.
   (*Massachusetts House Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1938, p. 158.*)

LABOR RESEARCH ASSOCIATION

1. Cited as subversive and as an "affiliate" of the Communist Party and as an organization which seeks "to alter the form of government of the United States by unconstitutional means."
   (*Attorney General Tom Clark, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released December 4, 1947.*)
2. "A direct auxiliary of the Communist Party."
   (*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, p. 47.*)
3. Cited as a "completely Communist-controlled organization."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 47.*)
4. "One of the creations of the Communist Party and * * * founded by Robert W. Dunn, a prominent Communist."
   (*Massachusetts House Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1938, p. 380.*)

LABOR SPORTS UNION

1. The Youth Section of the International Workers Order has as one of its particular tasks the building of sports federations allied to the Red Sports League and bearing the name Labor Sports Union.
   (*Massachusetts House Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1938, p. 401.*)

LABOR YOUTH LEAGUE

1. Cited as a Communist front which "has taken the place of the two prior organizations," Young Communist League and American Youth for Democracy, as the organization for young Communists * * * bears the same designation as a Communist organization.
   (*Attorney General J. Howard McGrath, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released August 30, 1950.*)

LAWYERS COMMITTEE OF THE MEDICAL BUREAU AND NORTH AMERICAN COMMITTEE TO AID SPANISH DEMOCRACY

1. The Medical Bureau and North American Committee To Aid Spanish Democracy was one of the many Loyalist-aid organizations carrying out the line established by the Communist Party and received the support of that party in its activities.
   (*New York City Council Committee investigating the Municipal Civil Service Commission.*)

LAWYERS COMMITTEE ON AMERICAN RELATIONS WITH SPAIN

1. "When it was the policy of the Communist Party to organize much of its main propaganda around the civil war in Spain," the above "Communist lawyers' front organization" supported this movement.
   (*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, pp. 168 and 169.*)
2. Cited as a Communist front.
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 335.*)
3. Headquarters for the above, whose chairman was Paul J. Kern, were located at 20 Vesey Street, New York City, in the offices of a German-language Communist paper. It consisted of a group of lawyers who were also members of the International Juridical Association and National Lawyers Guild and it carried out the policy and program which had the support, the approval, and endorsement of the Communist Party, evidenced by the wide publicity and approval given it in the Daily Worker, official organ of the Communist Party.
   (*New York City Council Committee investigating the Municipal Civil Service Commission.*)

LAWYERS COMMITTEE TO KEEP THE UNITED STATES OUT OF WAR

1. Cited as one of the fronts set up by the Communist Party after the Stalin-Hitler Pact in order to agitate to keep America out of the "imperialist war."
   (*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, p. 169.*)
2. Cited as a Communist front with headquarters at 20 Vesey Street, New York City, and organized "for the purpose of supporting the Stalin-Hitler Pact.
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 1948, p. 272.*)

LEAGUE AGAINST YELLOW JOURNALISM

1. Cited as a Communist enterprise in New England.
   (*Massachusetts House Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1938, p. 146.*)

LEAGUE FOR DEMOCRATIC CONTROL

1. "Lectures, study classes, schools, and 'progressive' organizations were promoted, with Soviet Russia the subject of glorification and Marxian economics the subject of teaching. Among these activities were. * * * The League for Democratic Control [which] held forth at 16 Carver Street (Boston). William Z. Foster, present-day (1937) titular leader of the Communist Party in the United States, was a frequent speaker at various gatherings."
   (*Massachusetts House Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1938, p. 113.*)

LEAGUE FOR PROTECTION OF MINORITY RIGHTS

1. Cited as a Communist front.
   (*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, p. 152.*)

LEAGUE OF AMERICAN WRITERS

1. Cited as subversive and Communist.
   (*Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released June 1, 1948 and September 21, 1948.*)
2. "The League of American Writers, founded under Communist auspices in 1935 * * * in 1939 * * * began openly to follow the Communist Party line as dictated by the foreign policy of the Soviet Union. * * * The overt activities of the League of American Writers in the last 2 years leave little doubt of its Communist control."
   (*Attorney General Francis Biddle, Congressional Record, September 24, 1942, pp. 7685 and 7686.*)
3. "The League of American Writers is generally regarded as a Communist subsidiary. Its policies, of course, always parallel those of the Communist Party."
   (*State Department, quoted in a letter from Harold L. Ickes, then Secretary of the Interior, to Robert Morss Lovett, dated April 25, 1941.*)
4. Cited as a Communist front.
   (*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Reports, January 3, 1940, p. 9; June 25, 1942, p. 19; and March 29, 1944, p. 48.*)
5. "The most naive spectator and quarter-witted participant of this first Writers' Congress [at which the League of American Writers was formed] could not have been deceived as to its Communist revolutionary character. * * * The League of American Writers carried on the work of the Congress, calling new Congresses as often as Communist Party strategy demanded."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1945, pp. 121, 122, and 126.*)
6. "In the Daily Worker of April 30, 1935, it is stated that another organization was set up to be known as the League of American Writers, membership limited to revolutionary writers."
   (*Massachusetts House Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1938, p. 288.*)
7. Cooperated with the Communist Party in the defense of Morris U. Schappes, Communist teacher convicted of perjury.
   (*Rapp-Coudert Committee, Report, 1942, p. 293.*)
8. Cited as subversive and un-American.
   (*Special Subcommittee of the House Committee on Appropriations, Report, April 21, 1943, p. 3.*)

LEAGUE OF STRUGGLE FOR NEGRO RIGHTS

1. "The Communist-front movement in the United States among Negroes is known as the National Negro Congress. Practically the same group of leaders directing this directed the League of Struggle for Negro Rights, which was, until 2 years ago, the name of the Communist front for Negroes. The name was later changed * * * in 1936 to the National Negro Congress."
   (*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, January 3, 1939, p. 81; also cited in Report, March 29, 1944, p. 116.*)

2. "Among the Communist-front organizations for racial agitation" which also serve as "money-collecting media" and "as special political organizing centers for the racial minority they pretend to champion."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1947, p. 45.*)
3. Among the organizations "which were created or controlled by the Communist Party or were a part of the United Front" with the Communist Party, and which supported the First United States Congress Against War in 1932. The Communist Party's slogan, Defend the Soviet Union, was "the first objective" of the Congress.
   (*Massachusetts House Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1938, pp. 462 and 465.*)

LEAGUE OF WOMEN SHOPPERS

1. "An organization which this committee found to be a Communist-controlled front by indisputable documentary evidence obtained from the files of the Communist Party in Philadelphia." The original executive secretary of the League was Helen Kay, a Communist Party member.
   (*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, pp. 121 and 181.*)
2. Cited as one of "Communist-inspired and therefore Communist-dominated and controlled" consumer organizations whose "chief purpose was to create mass feminine support in labor disputes."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1943, p. 100.*)

LEAGUE OF WORKERS THEATRES

1. "This organization is strictly a Communist project and was openly a section of the International Union of Revolutionary Theatres."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 278.*)

LEAGUE OF YOUNG SOUTHERNERS (*See also* Council of Young Southerners)

1. Cited as a Communist front.
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, pp. 334 and 336.*)

LEO GALLAGHER TESTIMONIAL DINNER

1. "The Communist Party periodically stages rallies, banquets, fund drives, and other celebrations in honor of important anniversaries of leading Communists. * * * Among the most significant of such unquestionably Communist activities are the testimonial banquets for such well-known Communists as Mother Ella Reeve Bloor and Leo Gallagher." A "typical" example is the Leo Gallagher testimonial dinner.
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 56.*)

LINCOLN BOOK STORE, HOLLYWOOD

1. Cited as "the Hollywood Center for the dissemination of Communist Party literature."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1947, p. 35.*)

LITHUANIAN WOMEN'S CLUB (MASSACHUSETTS)

1. "Active in promoting Communist objectives."
   (*Massachusetts House Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1938, p. 157.*)

LOS ANGELES EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION, INC. (*See* **People's Educational Center**)

LOS ANGELES EMERGENCY COMMITTEE TO AID THE STRIKERS

1. Cited as a Communist front.
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1947, p. 55.*)

LOS ANGELES YOUTH COMMITTEE AGAINST UNIVERSAL MILITARY TRAINING

1. Cited as a Communist front, organized at a meeting on March 9, 1948, in Los Angeles.
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, pp. 279 and 280.*)

MACEDONIAN-AMERICAN PEOPLE'S LEAGUE

1. Cited as subversive and Communist.
   (*Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released December 4, 1947, and September 21, 1948.*)

MANHATTAN CITIZENS COMMITTEE

1. Cited as a Communist front.
   (*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, p. 152.*)

MARITIME BOOK SHOP

1. One of the principal book stores of the Communist Party in California; located at 15 Embarcadero, San Francisco.
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 224.*)

MARSHALL FOUNDATION (*See* **Robert Marshall Foundation**)

MARXIST STUDY CLUB OF THE CITY COLLEGE OF NEW YORK

1. "Branch of the Young Communist League operating under an alias."
   (*Rapp-Coudert Committee, Interim Report, December 1, 1941, p. 101.*)

MAY DAY PARADE (*See also* **United May Day Committee, United May Day Conference, United May Day Provisional Committee**)

1. "The May Day Parade in New York City is an annual mobilization of Communist strength."
   (*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, p. 179.*)

MEDICAL BUREAU AND NORTH AMERICAN COMMITTEE TO AID SPANISH DEMOCRACY

1. "In 1937–38, the Communist Party threw itself wholeheartedly into the campaign for the support of the Spanish Loyalist cause, recruiting men and organizing multifarious so-called relief organizations." Among these was the above.
   (*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, p. 82.*)

2. Cited as a Communist front.
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, pp. 319, 335, and 336.*)
3. The International Workers Order, in its energetic aid to Leftist Spanish armies, contributed money through the above.
   (*Massachusetts House Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1938, pp. 394 and 395.*)
4. Cited as subversive and un-American.
   (*Special Subcommittee of the House Committee on Appropriations, Report, April 21, 1943, p. 3.*)

MEMORIAL DAY YOUTH PEACE PARADE (1938)

1. Cited as a Communist front.
   (*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, p. 83.*)

METHODIST FEDERATION FOR SOCIAL SERVICE[1]

1. "Among the more conspicuous fronts for Communist activity in the field of relief, assistance, and welfare work, and dealing with problems of the unemployed and underprivileged. * * * A statement in the Methodist Federation for Social Service Bulletin No. 8, 1932 * * * admits cooperation with * * * the Communists."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, pp. 73 and 246.*)

METROPOLITAN INTERFAITH AND INTERRACIAL COORDINATING COUNCIL

1. The International Labor Defense and National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, both Communist fronts devoted to defending the Communist Party and its members, "recently combined with" the above "and now operate under the name of the Civil Rights Congress" which continues to defend Communists.
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, pp. 201 ff.*)

MEXICAN AND SPANISH-AMERICAN PEOPLES CONGRESS

1. Cited as a Communist front.
   (*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, p. 102.*)

MICHIGAN CIVIL RIGHTS FEDERATION

1. Cited as a subversive and Communist organization which has been succeeded by and now operates as the Michigan Chapter of the Civil Rights Congress.
   (*Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released December 4, 1947, June 1, 1948, and September 21, 1948.*)
2. Cited as an affiliate of the Communist front, the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties.
   (*Attorney General Francis Biddle, Congressional Record, September 24, 1942, p. 7687.*)

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[1] Now known as Methodist Federation for Social Action. It is understood that this organizational is *not* an official branch or organ of the Methodist Church, but an organization which adopted the name.

3. Cited as a Communist front.
   (*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, p. 83.*)
4. Among a "maze of organizations" which were "spawned for the alleged purpose of defending civil liberties in general but actually intended to protect Communist subversion from any penalties under the law."
   (*Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities, Report No. 1115, September 2, 1947, p. 3.*)
5. Cited as a Communist front.
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 335.*)

MICHIGAN SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE

1. Cited as Communist.
   (*Attorney General Tom Clark, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released April 27, 1949.*)

MILK CONSUMERS PROTECTIVE COMMITTEE

1. Cited as an organization "of Communist complexion."
   (*New York City Council Committee investigating the Municipal Civil Service Commission.*)

MINNEAPOLIS CIVIL RIGHTS COMMITTEE

1. Among a "maze of organizations" which were "spawned for the alleged purpose of defending civil liberties in general but actually intended to protect Communist subversion from any penalties under the law."
   (*Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities, Report No. 1115, September 2, 1947, p. 3.*)

MOBILIZATION FOR DEMOCRACY

1. "One of the largest, and certainly one of the most potentially potent front organizations created by California Communists" since 1945. "As an excuse for" its creation, the Communist Party seized upon the appearance of Gerald L. K. Smith in Los Angeles. It is "a Communist-inspired and dominated organization, carefully window-dressed and directed" and "engaged in inciting riots, racial hatred, and disrespect for law and order." It is one of the "key Communist fronts in California."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1947, pp. 48, 62, and 369.*)

MODEL YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF NORTHERN CALIFORNIA (1939)

1. A "Communist transmission belt."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1947, p. 103.*)

MODERN BOOK SHOP

1. Cited as one of the principal book stores of the Communist Party in California; located at 405 West De La Guerra Street, Santa Barbara.
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 224.*)

MODERN CULTURE CLUB

1. Cited as a Communist front.
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 392.*)

MODESTO DEFENSE COMMITTEE

1. Cited as a Communist organization.
   (*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, p. 94.*)

MOONEY DEFENSE COMMITTEE

1. Hollywood unit cited as a Communist front.
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1943, p. 91.*)

MOTION PICTURE ARTISTS' COMMITTEE

1. Cited as a Communist front whose personnel "clearly indicates its character."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 310.*)

MOTION PICTURE DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE (*See* Hollywood Motion Picture Democratic Committee.)

MURRAY DEFENSE COMMITTEE

1. Cited as a Communist front.
   (*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, p. 102.*)
2. A "Communist created and controlled front organization."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 34.*)

MUSICIANS' COMMITTEE TO AID SPANISH DEMOCRACY

1. Cited as a Communist front "organized for musicians" and "in behalf of Spanish Communists."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, pp. 311 and 391.*)

MUSICIANS' CONGRESS COMMITTEE

1. Cited as a Communist front organized early in 1944 "for the purpose of 'involving' non-Communist musicians in Communist activities." The headquarters was located in 1655 Cherokee Street in Los Angeles; the Musicians' Congress was subsequently held at the Roosevelt Hotel in Hollywood on February 1, 1944.
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, pp. 310, 316, and 317.*)

MUSICIANS' DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE

1. "In 1939 the Communist fraction in the Los Angeles Musicians' Union, Local 47, organized a Communist front which became known as the Musicians' Democratic Committee. It was designated the 'Hollywood Chapter' with headquarters at 1558 North Vine Street in Hollywood. * * * The letterhead of the organization stated that the group was 'affiliated with the Motion Picture Democratic Committee.'"
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 311.*)

MUSICIANS' OPEN FORUM

1. A "Communist-inspired front for musicians in Los Angeles * * * active in 1943 and 1944."

(*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 318.*)

NATIONAL ANTIWAR WEEK

1. Designated from March 31 to April 6, 1932, by the Central Committee of the Communist Party "for the defense of the Soviet Union."

(*Massachusetts House Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1938, p. 126.*)

NATIONAL CIVIL RIGHTS FEDERATION

1. Cited as a Communist front.

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, p. 48.*)

NATIONAL COMMITTEE AGAINST CENSORSHIP OF THE THEATRE ARTS

1. "Communists regard the infiltration, manipulation, and control of artistic and cultural media as one of the indispensable phases of their program of revolution." The above is "typical" of Communist-front organizations in this classification.

(*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 52.*)

NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR PEOPLE'S RIGHTS

1. The National Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners, "substantially equivalent to International Labor Defense, legal arm of the Communist Party," changed its name "in January 1938 to National Committee for People's Rights * * * no substantial change was made in its set-up or functions."

(*Attorney General Francis Biddle, Congressional Record, September 24, 1942, p. 7686.*)

2. Cited as a Communist front which succeeded the National Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners. "The organization under its new name remained entirely under the control of the Communist Party."

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Reports, June 25, 1942, p. 20; and March 29, 1944, pp. 48 and 182.*)

3. Among a "maze of organizations" which were "spawned for the alleged purpose of defending civil liberties in general but actually intended to protect Communist subversion from any penalties under the law."

(*Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities, Report No. 1115, September 2, 1947, p. 3.*)

4. Cited as a Communist front.

(*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 61.*)

NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR THE DEFENSE OF POLITICAL PRISONERS

1. Cited as subversive and Communist.

(*Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released December 4, 1947, and September 21, 1948.*)

2. "Substantially equivalent to International Labor Defense, legal arm of the Communist Party * * * [It] caters to financially and socially prominent liberals * * * the cases selected for defense, so far as known, have without exception, been those of Communists or cases publicized by the Communist Party. * * * In January 1938 its name was changed to the National Committee for People's Rights."

(*Attorney General Francis Biddle, Congressional Record, September 24, 1942, p. 7686.*)

3. Cited as a Communist front, together with its successor organization, National Committee for People's Rights. The executive secretary of the above was Joseph Gelders, well-known Communist.

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Reports, June 25, 1942, p. 20; and March 29, 1944, pp. 48 and 182.*)

4. Cited as a Communist-front organization defending Communists.

(*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 112.*)

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO ABOLISH THE POLL TAX

1. "Among the Communist-front organizations for racial agitation" which also serve as "money-collecting media" and "as special political organizing centers for the racial minority they pretend to champion."

(*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1947, p. 45.*)

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO AID VICTIMS OF GERMAN FASCISM

1. Cited as a Communist front.

(*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 124.*)

2. Among organizations, created or controlled by the Communist Party or part of a united front with the party, which supported the First United States Congress Against War. The congress was openly led by the Communists.

(*Massachusetts House Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1938, pp. 462 and 466.*)

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO DEFEAT THE MUNDT BILL

1. Cited as "a registered lobbying organization which has carried out the objectives of the Communist Party in its fight against anti-subversive legislation."

(*Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities, Report on the National Committee To Defeat the Mundt Bill, a Communist Lobby, House Report No. 3248, aJnuary 2, 1951, originally released December 7, 1950.*)

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO WIN THE PEACE

1. Cited as subversive and Communist.

(*Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released December 4, 1947, and September 21, 1948.*)

2. "One of a group of Communist fronts designed to soften the foreign policy of the United States in order to give Soviet Russia a free hand in China and in Central Europe. * * * It was born in Washington, D. C., at the Win the Peace Conference held

there April 5, 6, and 7, 1946. * * * National headquarters are located at 23 West Twenty-sixth Street, New York City. * * *

"The Southern California Committee to Win the Peace became inactive on June 17, 1947. In its final appeal, this branch requested that its units go over as a body into the Progressive Citizens of America."

(*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, pp. 318 and 319.*)

NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON AMERICAN POLICY IN CHINA AND THE FAR EAST

1. Cited as Communist, and "a conference called by the Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy."

(*Attorney General Tom Clark, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released July 25, 1949.*)

NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON CIVIL LIBERTIES

1. Cited as a Communist front.

(*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, pp. 61 and 335.*)

NATIONAL CONGRESS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT AND SOCIAL INSURANCE

1. Cited as a Communist front, held January 5, 6, 7, 1935, in Washington, D. C., and headed by Herbert Benjamin, leading Communist.

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, pp. 94 and 116.*)

2. "Among the more conspicuous fronts for Communist activity in the field of relief, assistance, and welfare work, and dealing with problems of the unemployed and underprivileged."

(*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 73.*)

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGN-BORN WORKERS

1. "Communist-inspired."

(*Massachusetts House Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1938, p. 160.*)

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE FOREIGN-BORN

1. Cited as a Communist front, later known as the American Committee for Protection of Foreign-Born. "It devotes much of its efforts to protecting foreign-born Communists. There is no evidence or record where this organization, its successors, or similar fronts ever attempted to protect a foreign-born anti-Communist."

(*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 321.*)

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF AMERICANS OF CROATIAN DESCENT

1. Cited as a subversive and Communist organization which "has effected a change of name. The designation applies alike to the new organization known as the Union of American Croatians."

(*Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released June 1, 1948, and September 21, 1948; and Attorney General J. Howard McGrath, released September 11, 1950.*)

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF AMERICAN-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP

1. Cited as subversive and Communist.
   (*Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released December 4, 1947, and September 21, 1948.*)
2. "In recent months, the Communist Party's principal front for all things Russian has been known as the National Council for American-Soviet Friendship."
   (*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, p. 156.*)
3. "The military alliance of the United States with Soviet Russia during World War II made it necessary for American Communists to discard its old vehicle, the Friends of the Soviet Union, and to replace it with the new, streamlined National Council of American-Soviet Friendship. * * *
   "The Senate committee finds that the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship * * * is a direct agent of the Soviet Union, engaged in traitorous activities under the orders of Stalin's consular service in the United States."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, pp. 321, 322, and 327.*)

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF CROATIAN WOMEN (*See* Central Council of American Women of Croatian Descent)

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF NEGRO YOUTH

1. Among Communist and Communist-front organizations which have received funds from the American People's Fund, a "Communist financial enterprise."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 168.*)

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE ARTS, SCIENCES, AND PROFESSIONS

1. Cited as a Communist front.
   (*Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities, Review of the Scientific and Cultural Conference for World Peace arranged by the National Council of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions and held in New York City on March 25, 26, and 27, 1949, House Report No. 1954, April 26, 1950 (originally released April 19, 1949), p. 2.*)

NATIONAL EMERGENCY COMMITTEE TO STOP LYNCHING

1. Cited as a Negro Communist-front organization, whose secretary was Ferdinand C. Smith, high in the circles of the Communist Party.
   (*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, p. 180.*)

NATIONAL EMERGENCY CONFERENCE

1. Cited as a Communist front.
   (*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, p. 49.*)
2. "It will be remembered that during the days of the infamous Soviet-Nazi pact, the Communists built protective organizations known as the National Emergency Conference, the National Emergency Conference for Democratic Rights, which culminated in the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties."

(*Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities, Report No. 1115, September 2, 1947, p. 12.*)

3. Cited as a Communist front.

(*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 115.*)

NATIONAL EMERGENCY CONFERENCE AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT WAGE PROGRAM

1. The name of a conference held in Washington, D. C., in 1935, by the Communist Party, and all of the leaders of which were well-known members of the Communist Party.

(*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 263.*)

NATIONAL EMERGENCY CONFERENCE FOR DEMOCRATIC RIGHTS

1. Cited as a Communist front.

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, pp. 48 and 102.*)

2. "It will be remembered that during the days of the infamous Soviet-Nazi pact, the Communists built protective organizations known as the National Emergency Conference, the National Emergency Conference for Democratic Rights, which culminated in the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties."

(*Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities, Report No. 1115, September 2, 1947, p. 12.*)

3. Cited as a Communist-front organization defending Communists, "After the dissolution of the American League for Peace and Democracy in February 1940, the Communist Party frantically organized a new series of front organizations. The National Emergency Conference for Democratic Rights was one of the new fronts and it was filled from top to bottom with veteran Communist Party liners."

(*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, pp. 112 and 327.*)

4. Cited as subversive and un-American.

(*Special Subcommittee of the House Committee on Appropriations, Report, April 21, 1943, p. 3.*)

NATIONAL FEDERATION FOR CONSTITUTIONAL LIBERTIES

1. Cited as subversive and Communist.

(*Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released December 4, 1947, and September 21, 1948.*)

2. "Part of what Lenin called the solar system of organizations, ostensibly having no connection with the Communist Party, by which Communists attempt to create sympathizers and supporters of their program. * * * [It] was established as a result of a conference on constitutional liberties held in Washington, D. C., June 7–9, 1940. * * * The defense of Communist leaders such as Sam Darcy and Robert Wood, party secretaries for Pennsylvania and Oklahoma, have been major efforts of the federation."

(*Attorney General Francis Biddle, Congressional Record, September 24, 1942, p. 7687.*)

3. "There can be no reasonable doubt about the fact that the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties—regardless of its high-sounding name—is one of the viciously subversive organizations of the Communist Party."

   (*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, p. 50; also cited in Reports, June 25, 1942, p. 20; and January 2, 1943, pp. 9 and 12.*)

4. Among a "maze of organizations" which were "spawned for the alleged purpose of defending civil liberties in general but actually intended to protect Communist subversion from any penalties under the law."

   (*Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities, Report No. 1115, September 2, 1947, p. 3.*)

5. "One of the most important Communist-front organizations in the United States. While following the Communist Party line meticulously the organization has been helpful to Communists who wish to evade and defy Government agencies investigating subversive activities." It "recently" combined with International Labor Defense and the Metropolitan Interfaith and Interracial Coordinating Council of New York to form the Civil Rights Congress.

   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, pp. 201 and 327.*)

NATIONAL FREE BROWDER CONGRESS

1. Cited as a Communist front which arranged to meet March 28–29, 1942. Earl Browder was general secretary of the Communist Party, U. S. A., who had been convicted and sentenced to Atlanta Federal Penitentiary for passport fraud.

   (*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, pp. 69, 87, and 132.*)

2. Cited as typical of "Communist created and controlled front organizations" in the category of "defense committees created to raise funds for Communists, fellow travelers, and Marxist apologists who become involved in arrests, prosecutions, and investigations."

   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 34.*)

NATIONAL HUNGER MARCH TO WASHINGTON

1. Cited as a Communist created and controlled front.

   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 34.*)

2. "In 1931 the (Communist) Party organized the first national hunger march * * * with elaborate planning and schedules worthy of and resembling military mobilization * * * it is evident that the Communists were more interested in overturning existing labor union leadership, in creating mass class hatred, in 'exposing' all but their own leadership, than they were in genuine economic improvement for the unemployed."

   (*Massachusetts House Committee on Un-American Activities Report, 1938, p. 121.*)

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ARTS AND LETTERS

1. A "Communist front for writers, artists, and musicians."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 330.*)

NATIONAL JOINT ACTION COMMITTEE FOR GENUINE SOCIAL INSURANCE

1. "Among the more conspicuous fronts for Communist activity in the field of relief, assistance, and welfare work, and dealing with problems of the unemployed and underprivileged."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 73.*)

NATIONAL LABOR COMMITTEE AGAINST WAR

1. Cited as a Communist front.
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 342.*)

NATIONAL LAWYERS' GUILD

1. Cited as a Communist front.
   (*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, p. 149.*)
2. Cited as a Communist front which "is the foremost legal bulwark of the Communist Party, its front organizations, and controlled unions" and which "since its inception has never failed to rally to the legal defense of the Communist Party and individual members thereof, including known espionage agents."
   (*Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities, Report on the National Lawyers Guild, House Report No. 3123, September 21, 1950 (originally released September 17, 1950).*)
3. It "came into being early in 1937" and "on June 5, 1940, A. A. Berle, Jr., Assistant Secretary of State, resigned from the National Lawyers' Guild, charging that the leadership of the organization is not prepared 'to take any stand which conflicts with the Communist Party line.'" Cited by the committee as a "Communist front for attorneys."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Reports, 1943, p. 98; 1947, p. 48.*)
4. "The late Frank P. Walsh, Comptroller Joseph D. McGoldrick, Judge Ferdinand Pecora, Hon. Adolph Berle, Assistant Secretary of State; Nathan Margold, Solicitor to the Department of the Interior, and others have resigned from the organization on the ground that it is Communist-dominated."
   (*New York City Council Committee investigating the Municipal Civil Service Commission.*)

NATIONAL NEGRO CONGRESS

1. Cited as subversive and Communist.
   (*Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released December 4, 1947, and September 21, 1948.*)
2. A. Phillip Randolph, president of the Congress since its inception in 1936, refused to run again in April 1940 "on the ground that it was 'deliberately packed with Communists and Congress of

Industrial Organizations members who were either Communists or sympathizers with Communists.'

"Commencing with its formation in 1936, Communist Party functionaries and 'fellow travelers' have figured prominently in the leadership and affairs of the Congress * * * according to A. Phillip Randolph, John P. Davis, secretary of the congress, has admitted that the Communist Party contributed $100 a month to its support.

"From the record of its activities and the composition of its governing bodies, there can be little doubt that it has served as what James W. Ford, Communist Vice Presidential candidate elected to the executive committee in 1937, predicted: 'An important sector of the democratic front,' sponsored and supported by the Communist Party."

(*Attorney General Francis Biddle, Congressional Record, September 24, 1942, pp. 7687 and 7688.*)

3. "The Communist-front movement in the United States among Negroes is known as the National Negro Congress. * * * The officers of the National Negro Congress are outspoken Communist sympathizers, and a majority of those on the executive board are outright Communists."

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, January 3, 1939, p. 81; also cited, Reports, January 3, 1940, p. 9; June 25, 1942, p. 20; and March 29, 1944, p. 180.*)

4. A "Communist-dominated mass organization."

(*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1947, p. 230.*)

5. William Z. Foster, chairman of the Communist Party, U. S. A., stated that the role of his party was "one of central importance in the organization of the great united front National Negro Congress in Chicago, February 1936."

(*Massachusetts House Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1938, p. 298.*)

NATIONAL NEGRO WOMEN'S COUNCIL

1. "Among the Communist-front organizations for racial agitation" which also serve as "money collecting media" and "as special political organizing centers for the racial minority they pretend to champion."

(*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1947, p. 45.*)

NATIONAL PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE AGAINST HEARST

1. A "subsidiary" organization of the American League for Peace and Democracy.

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, June 25, 1942, p. 16.*)

2. Cited as a Communist front.

(*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, pp. 157 and 333.*)

NATIONAL RECEPTION COMMITTEE TO THE RUSSIAN DELEGATION

1. Cited as a Communist front.

(*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 147.*)

NATIONAL RIGHT-TO-WORK CONGRESS

1. "Among the Communist-front organizations in the fields of politics and legislation."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 63.*)

NATIONAL STUDENT LEAGUE

1. A "front organization of the Communist Party."
   (*Attorney General Francis Biddle, in re. Harry Bridges, May 28, 1942, p. 10.*)
2. The Communists' front organization for students, about which Earl Browder, former general secretary of the Communist Party, said, "From the beginning it has been clearly revolutionary in its program and activities."
   (*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report March 29, 1944, p. 119; also cited in Report, January 3, 1939, p. 80.*)
3. A "well-known Communist front."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1943, p. 99.*)
4. "The Communist Party has sought to win masses of student youth to the party's objectives. Particular efforts have been made * * * to organize college students into a revolutionary organization. For this purpose the National Students League was created. * * * The main office of the National Students League (since merged with the American Student Union) was shared with the Red Sports Union in New York, an avowed Communist organization, and upon the walls appeared the Soviet emblem of hammer and sickle."
   (*Massachusetts House Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1938, pp. 135 and 527.*)
5. "A mass revolutionary student organization."
   (*Report filed with Wisconsin Committee on the Investigation of Charges of Communistic Teachings and Other Subversive Activities, Wisconsin State Senate Journal, September 21, 1935, p. 2415.*)
6. A "Communist student front."
   (*Rapp-Coudert Committee, Interim Report, December 1, 1941, p. 14.*)

NATIONAL UNEMPLOYMENT COUNCILS (*See also* Unemployed Councils)

1. Merged with the National Unemployed League and Workers Alliance to form the Workers Alliance of America, a Communist-front organization.
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 383.*)

NATIONAL YOUTH ASSEMBLY AGAINST UNIVERSAL MILITARY TRAINING

1. "This is not a sincere pacifist group opposed to war. It is a Stalinist front to keep the United States militarily weak so that Russia will be free for its conquest of Europe and Asia, and eventually, for the conquest of the Western Hemisphere. It functions precisely, and for the same purpose, as did the American Peace Mobilization during the Stalin-Hitler pact."

The assembly was called for Washington, D. C., February 15-16, 1948. "Harold Orr, left-wing president of the Communist-dominated Los Angeles Teachers Union of A. F. of L., carried the floor fight to gag John Broy, organizer for the Textile Workers, C. I. O., from proposing his measure to ban Communists and fellow travelers from the organization. Arnold Schimberg of the Communist American Youth for Democracy publicly defended the organization's position in including Communists in the new organization."

(*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, pp. 338–340.*)

NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO

1. Cited as an organization which seeks "to alter the form of government of the United States by unconstitutional means."

(*Attorney General Tom Clark, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released April 27, 1949.*)

NATURE FRIENDS OF AMERICA (since 1935)

1. Cited as subversive and Communist.

(*Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released December 4, 1947, and September 21, 1948.*)

2. A "creation of the Communist Party" and "another method of recruiting Communist support by means of outdoor activities."

(*Massachusetts House Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1938, p. 494.*)

NEGRO CULTURAL COMMITTEE

1. "Among the Communist-front organizations for racial agitation" which also serve as "money-collecting media" and "as special political organizing centers for the racial minority they pretend to champion."

(*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1947, p. 45.*)

NEGRO LABOR VICTORY COMMITTEE

1. Cited as subversive and Communist.

(*Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released June 1, 1948, and September 21, 1948.*)

2. Cited as a Communist-front organization whose chairman is Ferdinand C. Smith, "high in the circles of * * * the Communist Party."

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, pp. 179 and 180.*)

3. "Among the more conspicuous Communist-front groups in the racial * * * subclassification."

(*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 75.*)

NEGRO PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE TO AID SPANISH DEMOCRACY

1. Cited as a Communist front.

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, p. 180.*)

2. Cited as a Communist front.

(*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 335.*)

NEWARK PEACE ACTION COMMITTEE

1. Cited as a Communist front.
   (*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, p. 156.*)

NEW CENTURY PUBLISHERS

1. "An official Communist Party publishing house, which has published the works of William Z. Foster and Eugene Dennis, Communist Party chairman and executive secretary, respectively, as well as the theoretical magazine of the party known as Political Affairs and the Constitution of the Communist Party, U. S. A."
   (*Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities, Report No. 1920, May 11, 1948, pp. 7 and 35.*)
2. "The largest of the Communist publishing firms. It is located at 832 Broadway, New York City. It was incorporated December 8, 1944, with a capital stock of $20,000."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 214.*)

NEW COMMITTEE FOR PUBLICATIONS

1. Cited as subversive and Communist.
   (*Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released December 4, 1947, and September 21, 1948.*)

NEW DANCE LEAGUE

1. "Communist regard the infiltration, manipulation, and control of artistic and cultural media as one of the indispensable phases of their program of revolution. * * * Typical of Communist-front organizations in this classification" is the above.
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 52.*)

NEW ENGLAND COMMITTEE FOR THE DEFENSE OF POLITICAL PRISONERS

1. A unit of the national committee of like name, operated from 11 Beacon Street, Boston. The national group "is operated by Communists, Communist supporters, Socialists, and a sprinkling of 'liberals.'"
   (*Massachusetts House Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1938, p. 140.*)

NEW ENGLAND COUNCIL FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN

1. Cited as among leagues, committees, and councils set up by the Communist Party for protection of the foreign-born.
   (*Massachusetts House Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1938, p. 124.*)

NEW ENGLAND LABOR COLLEGE

1. Cited as among "active Communist groups and schools" conducted at the Labor Lyceum, 453 Broadway, Chelsea, Mass.
   (*Massachusetts House Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1938, p. 158.*)

NEW ENGLAND LABOR RESEARCH ASSOCIATION

1. "In New York the Communist Party prints labor notes, economic notes, etc., under the imprint of Labor Research Association. There was set up in Massachusetts the New England Labor Research Association patterned after that in New York."
   (*Massachusetts House Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1938, p. 283.*)

NEW THEATRE GROUP, BOSTON

1. Cited as an activity of the Communist Party.
   (*Massachusetts House Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1938, p. 274.*)

NEW THEATRE LEAGUE

1. Cited as a Communist front.
   (*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, pp. 120, 171, and 177.*)
2. Cited as a Communist front.
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 52.*)

NEW THEATRE PLAYERS

1. Sponsored by the American League Against War and Fascism in Clifford Odets' play, Waiting for Lefty, at Brattle Hall in Cambridge, Mass.
   (*Massachusetts House Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1938, p. 477.*)

NEW UNION PRESS

1. Cited as a Communist front.
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 336.*)

NEW YORK CONFERENCE FOR INALIENABLE RIGHTS

1. Cited as a Communist front. It called a conference on February 14, 1941, at Mecca Temple, New York City, "to attack anti-sabotage legislation and the Rapp-Coudert Committee investigating subversive activities in the New York public-school system."
   (*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, p. 149.*)

NEW YORK CONFERENCE ON CIVIL RIGHTS

1. Former name for the Civil Rights Congress of New York.
   (*Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities, Report No. 1115, September 2, 1947, p. 9.*)

NEW YORK PEACE ASSOCIATION

1. Cited as a Communist front.
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, pp. 336 and 342.*)

NEW YORK STATE CONFERENCE ON LEGISLATION FOR DEMOCRACY

1. Title of a conference held February 14, 1941, at Mecca Temple, New York City, under the auspices of the New York Conference for Inalienable Rights in order to "attack antisabotage legisla-

tion and the Rapp-Coudert Committee investigating subversive activities in the New York public school system."

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, p. 149.*)

2. "An organization which was engaged in attacking the defense program of the Government of the United States, under the guise of protecting civil liberties, the rights of labor, and the health and welfare of the people."

(*New York City Council Committee investigating the Municipal Civil Service Commission.*)

NEW YORK STATE CONFERENCE ON NATIONAL UNITY

1. Cited as a Communist front.

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, p. 133.*)

2. Cited as a Communist front.

(*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 334.*)

NEW YORK TOM MOONEY COMMITTEE

1. Cited as a Communist front. "For many years, the Communist Party organized widespread agitation around the Mooney case, and drew its members and followers into the agitation."

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, p. 154.*)

2. Cited as a Communist front.

(*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 147.*)

NEW YORK TRADE UNION COMMITTEE TO FREE EARL BROWDER

1. Cited as among the projects and campaigns of the Communist Party. Browder was general secretary of the Communist Party, U. S. A.

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, p. 126.*)

NON-PARTISAN COMMITTEE FOR THE RE-ELECTION OF VITO MARCANTONIO

1. Cited as a Communist front.

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, p. 122.*)

2. A "Communist created and controlled front organization."

(*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 34.*)

3. Cited as an organization "of Communist complexion."

(*New York City Council Committee investigating the Municipal Civil Service Commission.*)

NON-PARTISAN LABOR DEFENSE

1. A "Communist created and controlled front organization."

(*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 34.*)

NON-SECTARIAN COMMITTEE FOR POLITICAL REFUGEES

1. Cited as a Communist front.
   (*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, p. 152.*)
2. "Among the more conspicuous Communist front groups in the Racial, Refugee, and Alien subclassification."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 75.*)

NORTH AMERICAN COMMITTEE TO AID SPANISH DEMOCRACY

1. Cited as Communist.
   (*Attorney General Tom Clark, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released April 27, 1949.*)
2. Cited as a Communist front.
   (*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Reports, January 3, 1940, p. 9; and March 29, 1944, p. 146.*)
3. Cited as a Communist front.
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 310.*)
4. Received funds raised by the Communist Party of Massachusetts and the International Workers Order. Printed material from the above was sold over the counters of the Communist bookshops in Massachusetts.
   (*Massachusetts House Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1938, pp. 395, 562, and 563.*)

NORTH AMERICAN SPANISH AID COMMITTEE

1. Cited as Communist.
   (*Attorney General Tom Clark, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released April 27, 1949.*)
2. Cited as a Communist front.
   (*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report No. 1311, March 29, 1944, pp. 82, 140, and 180.*)

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA CIVIL RIGHTS COUNCIL (*See* Civil Rights Council of Northern California)

OHIO SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

1. Cited as an adjunct of the Communist Party.
   (*Attorney General Tom Clark, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released December 4, 1947.*)

OKLAHOMA COMMITTEE TO DEFEND POLITICAL PRISONERS

1. Cited as Communist.
   (*Attorney General Tom Clark, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released April 27, 1949.*)
2. "The NCDPP (National Committee to Defend Political Prisoners) * * * organized the Oklahoma Committee To Defend Political Prisoners; and solicited funds and sought to obtain as much Nation-wide publicity as possible on behalf of Robert Wood, Oklahoma State secretary of the Communist Party, and his Communist codefendants in the recent syndicalism trials in that State."
   (*Attorney General Francis Biddle, Congressional Record, September 24, 1942, p. 7686.*)

OKLAHOMA FEDERATION FOR CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS

1. Affiliate of the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties.
   (*Attorney General Francis Biddle, Congressional Record, September 24, 1942, p. 7687.*)

OPEN LETTER FOR CLOSER COOPERATION WITH THE SOVIET UNION

1. "In September 1939, 1 month after the signing of the Nazi-Soviet pact, a group of Communist Party stooges issued an open letter bearing the title given above. It should be emphasized that the United States and the Soviet Union were not at that time collaborating for the crushing of the Axis military might. On the contrary, the Soviet Union was collaborating with the Nazis."
   (*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, June 25, 1942, p. 21.*)
2. Cited as a Communist front.
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 65.*)

OPEN LETTER IN DEFENSE OF HARRY BRIDGES

1. Cited as a Communist front.
   (*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, pp. 87, 112, 129, 166.*)
2. Cited as a Communist front.
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 381.*)

OPEN LETTER TO AMERICAN LIBERALS

1. "In March 1937 a group of well-known Communists and Communist collaborators published an open letter bearing the title given above. The letter was a defense of the Moscow purge trials."
   (*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, June 25, 1942, p. 21.*)
2. Cited as a Communist letter.
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 324.*)

OPEN ROAD

1. Cited as a Communist front.
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 341.*)

PACIFIC NORTHWEST LABOR SCHOOL (Seattle, Wash.) (*See also* **Seattle Labor School**)

1. Cited as Communist.
   (*Attorney General J. Howard McGrath, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released September 11, 1950.*)

PACIFIC PUBLISHING FOUNDATION, INC.

1. Publishers in San Francisco of the People's Daily World, "the west coast mouthpiece of the Communist Party."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 342.*)

PARTIDO DEL PUEBLO OF PANAMA (operating in the Canal Zone)

1. The Communist Party of Panama and an organization which seeks "to alter the form of government of the United States by unconstitutional means."

   (*Attorney General J. Howard McGrath, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released September 11, 1950.*)

PAX PRODUCTIONS

1. "This Communist organization poses as the 'producers of progressive radio transcriptions for use by unions and liberal organizations.'"

   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 341.*)

PEACE INFORMATION CENTER

1. Cited as a group acting for the American Peace Crusade, organic part of the Communist peace offensive which was responsible for circulation of the Stockholm Peace Petition.

   (*Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities, statement issued on the March of Treason, February 19, 1951.*)

PEN AND HAMMER CLUB

1. Cited as a Communist front.

   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1943, p. 91.*)

PEOPLE'S ARTISTS, INC.

1. Cited as a Communist front.

   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 392.*)

PEOPLE'S CHORUS

1. Cited as a Communist front.

   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 392.*)

PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES

1. Cited as a Communist front.

   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 342.*)

PEOPLE'S CONGRESS FOR PEACE AND DEMOCRACY

1. The above, "meeting in Pittsburgh in November 1937, spawned the American League for Peace and Democracy."

   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 150.*)

PEOPLE'S EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION (*See* People's Educational Center)

PEOPLES EDUCATIONAL AND PRESS ASSOCIATION OF TEXAS

1. Cited as a subversive and Communist organization which seeks "to alter the form of government of the United States by unconstitutional means."

   (*Attorney General J. Howard McGrath, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released September 11, 1950.*)

PEOPLE'S EDUCATIONAL CENTER (Incorporated under name Los Angeles Educational Association, Inc., also known as People's University, People's School, and People's Educational Association)

1. Cited as a Communist and subversive.
   (*Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released June 1, 1948, and September 21, 1948.*)
2. "An expanded Communist Party institution for the purpose of disseminating Communist propaganda. * * * Out of the mouth of the Communist director of the Communist Los Angeles Workers' School is a positive statement to the effect that the Communist Workers' School helped organize the People's Educational Center as the organization which would carry on its activities. * * * The People's Educational Center was presented with the Communist Library of the Workers' School."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1947, pp. 67, 70, and 369.*)

PEOPLE'S INSTITUTE OF APPLIED RELIGION

1. Cited as subversive and Communist.
   (*Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released June 1, 1948, and September 21, 1948.*)

PEOPLE'S ORCHESTRA

1. Cited as a Communist front.
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 392.*)

PEOPLE'S PEACE

1. Cited as a Communist front which came into being early in 1947 and which "follows the Communist line as laid down in the People's Daily World and other Communist publications" and "opposes the Truman doctrine for aid to Greece and Turkey and propagandizes for appeasement of Russia."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 350.*)

PEOPLE'S RADIO FOUNDATION, INC.

1. Cited as subversive and Communist.
   (*Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released December 4, 1947, and September 21, 1948.*)
2. Cited as a Communist front.
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 392.*)

PEOPLE'S SCHOOL (*See* **People's Educational Center**)

PEOPLE'S SONGS

1. Cited as a Communist front which was incorporated January 31, 1946, in New York City. "All of the productions of People's Songs, Inc., follow the Communist Party line as assiduously as do the people behind the organization."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 392.*)

PEOPLE'S UNIVERSITY (*See* People's Educational Center)

PETITIONS TO GRANT PARDONS TO McNAMARA AND SMITH

1. Cited as a Communist created and controlled front.
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 34.*)

PHILADELPHIA SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE AND ART

1. Cited as an adjunct of the Communist Party.
   (*Attorney General Tom Clark, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released December 4, 1947.*)

PHOTO LEAGUE

1. Cited as a subversive, Communist organization in New York City.
   (*Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released December 4, 1947, and September 21, 1948.*)

POLONIA SOCIETY OF THE IWO

1. Cited as Communist and among the "national group societies of International Workers Order."
   (*Attorney General J. Howard McGrath, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released September 11, 1950.*)

POLSKA PARTJA KOMUNISTYZNA

1. Polska Partja Komunistyzna (Polish Communist Party) is among "foreign-language Marxist groups" serving as satellites to the Communist Party of Massachusetts.
   (*Massachusetts House Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1938, p. 154.*)

PRESTES DEFENSE COMMITTEE

1. A "Communist organization * * * defending Luiz Carlos Prestes, leading Brazilian Communist and former member of the executive committee of the Communist International."
   (*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, p. 112.*)

PROGRESSIVE BOOK SHOP, BOSTON

1. Cited as a Communist book shop located at 8 Beach Street, Boston, Massachusetts.
   (*Massachusetts House Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1938, p. 43.*)

PROGRESSIVE BOOK SHOP, LOS ANGELES AND SACRAMENTO

1. Among the "principal book stores of the Communist Party in California." Located at 722 West Sixth Street, Los Angeles, and 1002 Seventh Street, Sacramento.
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 224.*)

PROGRESSIVE CITIZENS OF AMERICA

1. Cited as a "new and broader Communist front for the entire United States" formed in September 1946 at the direction of "Communist steering committees" from the "Communist-dominated National Citizens Political Action Committee" and the Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions.
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Reports, 1947, p. 369, and 1948, p. 354.*)

PROGRESSIVE COMMITTEE TO REBUILD AMERICAN LABOR PARTY

1. "The Communist wing of the American Labor Party."
   (*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, pp. 102 and 127.*)
2. Cited as a Communist front.
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1947, p. 210.*)
3. "Communist faction" of the American Labor Party of New York. "Leaders denounced as Communists by members of the State executive committee of their own party."
   (*New York City Council Committee investigating the Municipal Civil Service Commission.*)

PROGRESSIVE GERMAN-AMERICANS (also known as Progressive German-Americans of Chicago)

1. Cited as Communist.
   (*Attorney General Tom Clark, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released April 27, 1949.*)

PROGRESSIVE LABOR SCHOOL, BOSTON

1. Cited as an organization "allied to" and "subordinate" to the Communist Party of Massachusetts. It was formerly known as the Workers School.
   (*Massachusetts House Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1938, pp. 54 and 274.*)

PROGRESSIVE TRADE UNION SCHOOL

1. "In the spring of 1937 the Communists announced special classes in Worcester (Mass.) under the guise of a trade-union school."
   (*Massachusetts House Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1938, p. 232.*)

PROGRESSIVE WOMEN'S COUNCIL

1. "An outright affiliate of the Communist Party."
   (*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, p. 153.*)
2. A "well-known Communist Party 'transmission belt.'"
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1943, p. 103.*)

PROLETARIAN PARTY OF AMERICA

1. Cited as subversive and Communist.
   (*Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released December 4, 1947, and September 21, 1948.*)
2. A "pseudonym for the Communist Party."
   (*Massachusetts House Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1938, p. 130.*)

PROMPT PRESS

1. "Prints the bulk of the literature issued by the Communist Party and its affiliates and is reliably known to be owned by the Communist Party."
   (*Attorney General Francis Biddle, Congressional Record, September 24, 1942, p. 7685.*)
2. "Communist printing organization."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 196.*)

PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE FOR DEMOCRACY IN RADIO

1. Cited as a Communist front.
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 392.*)

PROVISIONAL INTERNATIONAL TRADE UNION COMMITTEE OF NEGRO WORKERS

1. "The international Communist movement among Negroes throughout the world is known as the Provisional International Trade Union Committee of Negro Workers. This is a section of the Red International of Labor Unions, which is a part of the Third (Communist) International which directs the activities of Communist movements in labor unions."
   (*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, January 3, 1939, p. 81.*)

PUBLIC USE OF ARTS COMMITTEE

1. Cited as a Communist front which was organized by the Communist-controlled Artists Union.
   (*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, p. 112.*)
2. Cited as a Communist created and controlled front organization.
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, pp. 34 and 381.*)

REFUGEE SCHOLARSHIP AND PEACE CAMPAIGN

1. Cited as a Communist front.
   (*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, p. 87.*)
2. A subsidiary group organized by the American League for Peace and Democracy.
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 151.*)

REICHSTAG FIRE TRIAL ANNIVERSARY COMMITTEE

1. Cited as a Communist front which was formed in December, 1943, by prominent Communists and Communist sympathizers to honor Georgi Dimitrov, former head of the Communist International.
   (*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, pp. 112 and 156.*)
2. Cited as a Communist created and controlled front organization.
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 34.*)

REVOLUTIONARY WORKERS LEAGUE

1. Cited as subversive and Communist.
   (*Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released December 4, 1947, and September 21, 1948.*)

REVOLUTIONARY WRITERS FEDERATION

1. "American section of the Soviet International Union of Revolutionary Writers, or the International Bureau of Revolutionary Literature."
   (*Massachusetts House Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1938, p. 444.*)

ROBERT MARSHALL FOUNDATION

1. "This fund of more than a million dollars, which originated with the rich man's son whose name it bears, has been one of the principal sources for the money with which to finance the Communist Party's fronts generally in recent years."
   (*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, p. 50.*)

ROBOTNIK POLSKI (POLISH LABOR)

1. Cited as a foreign-language Marxist group serving as a satellite of the Communist Party of Massachusetts.
   (*Massachusetts House Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1938, p. 154.*)

ROMANIAN-AMERICAN FRATERNAL SOCIETY

1. Cited as Communist and among the "national group societies of International Workers Order."
   (*Attorney General J. Howard McGrath, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released September 11, 1950.*)

RUSSIAN AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL CORP.

1. An organization active in 1922 whose purpose was the operation of the textile and clothing industry in Russia. It "had a political as well as a business interest in the Bolshevik revolution." It "was eventually a complete flop."
   (*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, pp. 74 and 76.*)
2. Cited as a Communist front.
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 65.*)

RUSSIAN RECONSTRUCTION FARMS, INC.

1. Cited as a Communist enterprise which was directed by Harold Ware, son of the well-known Communist Ella Reeve Bloor. It received funds from the Garland Fund.
   (*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, p. 76.*)
2. Cited as a Communist front.
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 357.*)

SAMUEL ADAMS SCHOOL

1. Cited as an adjunct, in Boston, Mass., of the Communist Party.
   (*Attorney General Tom Clark, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released December 4, 1947.*)

SCHAPPES DEFENSE COMMITTEE

1. Cited as Communist.
   (*Attorney General Tom Clark, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released April 27, 1949.*)
2. "A front organization with a strictly Communist objective, namely, the defense of a self-admitted Communist who was convicted of perjury in the courts of New York." Morris U. Schappes "was on the teaching staff of the College of the City of New York for a period of 13 years. In 1936 his superior on the college

faculty refused to recommend him for reappointment. This action led to prolonged agitation by the Communist Party."

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, p. 71.*)

3. Among typical front organizations for the defense, honor, or support of known Communists.

(*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 55.*)

SCHNEIDERMAN-DARCY DEFENSE COMMITTEE

1. Cited as Communist.

(*Attorney General Tom Clark, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released April 27, 1949.*)

2. Defended Schneiderman and Darcy, both Communist organizers.

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, p. 95.*)

3. Cited as a Communist front "created early in 1940 for the defense of William Schneiderman, California State secretary of the Communist Party, and Sam Darcy, the former district organizer of the Communist Party in California."

(*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Reports, 1943, p. 97; 1948, p. 358.*)

SCHOOL FOR DEMOCRACY

1. "In 1941, the Communists established a school in New York City which was known as the School for Democracy (now merged with the Workers School into the Jefferson School of Social Science)." The above "was established by Communist teachers ousted from the public school system of New York City."

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, pp. 89 and 168.*)

2. Cited as an educational institution controlled by the Communist Party.

(*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 269.*)

SCHOOL OF JEWISH STUDIES

1. Cited as an adjunct in New York City of the Communist Party.

(*Attorney General Tom Clark, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released December 4, 1947.*)

SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL CONFERENCE FOR WORLD PEACE

1. Cited as a Communist front which "was actually a supermobilization of the inveterate wheelhorses and supporters of the Communist Party and its auxiliary organizations."

(*Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities, Review of the Scientific and Cultural Conference for World Peace arranged by the National Council of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions and held in New York City on March 25, 26, and 27, 1949, House Report No. 1954, April 26, 1950 (originally released April 19, 1949).*)

SCOTTSBORO DEFENSE COMMITTEE

1. Cited as a Communist front.

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Reports, January 3, 1939, p. 82; and March 29, 1944, p. 177.*)

2. Cited as a Communist created and controlled front organization.
(*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 34.*)
3. A "United front under the guidance of the Communist Party."
(*Massachusetts House Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1938, p. 213.*)

SEATTLE LABOR SCHOOL

1. Cited as an "adjunct of the Communist Party."
(*Attorney General Tom Clark, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released December 4, 1947.*)
2. "In the network of Communist schools is another Pacific coast institution, the Seattle Labor School."
(*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 54.*)

SECOND ANNUAL CALIFORNIA MODEL LEGISLATURE

1. "A Communist-inspired youth movement" held in Sacramento.
(*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1943, p. 91.*)

SERBIAN-AMERICAN FRATERNAL SOCIETY

1. Cited as Communist and among the "national group societies of International Workers Order."
(*Attorney General J. Howard McGrath, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released September 11, 1950.*)

SERBIAN VIDOVDAN COUNCIL

1. Cited as subversive and Communist.
(*Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released June 1, 1948 and September 21, 1948.*)

SIMON J. LUBIN SOCIETY

1. A Communist front for California agrarian penetration, organized in the fall of 1936 by Unit 104 of the Professional Section of the Communist Party. "It became the channel through which the Communist Party conducts its fight against the farming industry."
(*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1943, p. 86.*)

SLAVIC COUNCIL OF LOS ANGELES

1. "This Communist front follows the current Communist Party line in propagandizing to keep America weak and to build the prestige of the Soviet Union and its Slavic satellites."
(*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 374.*)

SLEEPY LAGOON DEFENSE COMMITTEE

1. Cited as "among the Communist-front organizations for racial agitation" which also serve as "money collecting media" and "as special political organizing centers for the racial minority they pretend to champion." When 17 Mexican youths were convicted for murder or criminal assault after a disturbance at Sleepy Lagoon near Los Angeles in August 1942, the Communist Party "had a new cause célèbre" which "was used by Commu-

nist Party steering committees to feed the racial agitation and antagonism created by the 'zoot-suit' riots."

(*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1947, p. 45; 1945, pp. 174 and 195.*)

SLOVAK WORKERS SOCIETY

1. Cited as Communist and among the "national group societies of International Workers Order."

(*Attorney General J. Howard McGrath, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released September 11, 1950.*)

SLOVENE NATIONAL BENEFIT SOCIETY

1. Cited as being among "the Communist-dominated fraternal organizations which have constituted a bulwark of financial support for the American Slav Congress."

(*Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities, Report on the American Slav Congress and associated organizations, House Report No. 1951, April 26, 1950 (originally released June 26, 1949), pp. 82, 88, and 89.*)

SLOVENE NATIONAL CONGRESS

1. Cited as among the Communist fronts set up for the support and praise of Communist-dominated nations and Communist Parties in other lands.

(*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 66.*)

SLOVENIAN-AMERICAN NATIONAL COUNCIL

1. Cited as subversive and Communist.

(*Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released June 1, 1948, and September 21, 1948.*)

SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY, including American Committee for European Workers' Relief (Independent of official Communist movement)

1. Cited as a subversive and Communist organization which seeks "to alter the form of government of the United States by unconstitutional means."

(*Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released December 4, 1947, and Septembed 21, 1948.*)

2. "A dissident Communist group not affiliated with the Communist International nor officially recognized by either the Communist hierarchy in Moscow or the Communist Party, U. S. A. Essentially, however, both the official and unofficial groups base themselves upon the teachings of Marx, Engels, and Lenin. The Socialist Workers Party are followers of Leon Trotsky, who was expelled from the Russian Communist Party. The official Communists are followers of Joseph Stalin."

(*Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities, Report No. 1920, May 11, 1948, p. 141.*)

SOCIALIST YOUTH LEAGUE (*See also* Workers Party)

1. Cited as subversive and Communist.

(*Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released December 4, 1947, and September 21, 1948.*)

SOCIAL WORKERS COMMITTEE TO AID SPANISH DEMOCRACY

1. Cited as a Communist front.
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 334.*)

SOCIETY FOR CULTURAL RELATIONS WITH SOVIET RUSSIA

1. Cited as a Communist front.
   (*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, p. 129.*)

SOCIETY FOR TECHNICAL AID TO SOVIET RUSSIA

1. Cited as an organization "directly controlled by the Soviet Government."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 376.*)

SOUTHERN CONFERENCE FOR HUMAN WELFARE

1. Cited as a Communist front which received money from the Robert Marshall Foundation, one of the principal sources of funds by which many Communist fronts operate.
   (*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, p. 147.*)
2. Cited as a Communist-front organization "which seeks to attract southern liberals on the basis of its seeming interest in the problems of the South" although its "professed interest in southern welfare is simply an expedient for larger aims serving the Soviet Union and its subservient Communist Party in the United States."
   (*Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities, Report No. 592, June 12, 1947.*)
3. Cited as typical of completely Communist created and controlled organizations in the civic committee field. It received money from the American People's Fund, a "Communist financial organization."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, pp. 38 and 168.*)

SOUTHERN NEGRO YOUTH CONGRESS

1. Cited as subversive and among the affiliates and committees of the Communist Party, U. S. A., which seeks to alter the form of government of the United States by unconstitutional means."
   (*Attorney General Tom Clark, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released December 4, 1947.*)
2. Cited as a Communist front.
   (*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, January 3, 1940, p. 9.*)
3. Cited as "surreptitiously controlled" by the Young Communist League.
   (*Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities, Report No. 271, April 17, 1947, p. 14.*)
4. Cited as a Communist front.
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 335.*)

SPANISH REFUGEE RELIEF CAMPAIGN

1. Cited as a Communist front.
   (*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, January 3, 1940, p. 9.*)
2. "This organization suffered a split because of the charge of Communist domination. * * * This organization likewise received Communist approval and support and was part of the network of organizations fostered by the Communist Party in its Spanish campaign."
   (*New York City Council Committee investigating the Municipal Civil Service Commission.*)
3. Cited as a Communist front.
   (*Pennsylvania Commonwealth Counsel before the reviewing board of the Philadelphia County Board of Assistance, January 1942.*)

SPANISH SPEAKING PEOPLES CONGRESS

1. Cited as a Communist-front organization, with offices in the Wilcox Building in Los Angeles.
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 309.*)

SPRINGFIELD CITIZENS' PROTECTIVE LEAGUE

1. Among "the Communists' fringe organizations."
   (*Massachusetts House Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1938, p. 148.*)

SPRINGFIELD COMMITTEE TO AID SPANISH DEMOCRACY

1. Among "the Communists' fringe organizations."
   (*Massachusetts House Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1938, p. 148.*)

STAGE FOR ACTION

1. Cited as a Communist front.
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 392.*)

STATE-WIDE CIVIL RIGHTS CONFERENCE (CALIFORNIA)

1. Cited as a Communist front.
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 172.*)

STATE-WIDE LEGISLATIVE CONFERENCE (CALIFORNIA)

1. Cited as a Communist front. "In an effort to influence the current session of the legislature and to attract innocents to the Communist Party program for the organization of its third party, Progressive Citizens of America, a second State-wide legislative conference was called for February 15, 16, 1947, at the California Junior High School Auditorium in Sacramento."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Reports, 1947, p. 240; 1948, p. 376.*)

STOCKHOLM PEACE PETITION

1. Cited as Communist.
   (*Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities, interim statement issued on the Communist "Peace Petition" Campaign, July 13, 1950.*)

STUDENT CONGRESS AGAINST WAR

1. "During the Christmas holidays of 1932, the Student Congress Against War was convened at the University of Chicago. This gathering was held at the direct instigation of the (Amsterdam) World Congress Against War. The Chicago Congress was completely controlled by the Communists of the National Student League. * * * The gathering ended its sessions by adopting the program of the (Amsterdam) World Congress Against War which, as has been pointed out, called for 'the turning of imperialist war into civil war.' For many years, the latter slogan represented one of the chief objectives of the Communist movement throughout the world."
   (*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, p. 119.*)
2. "Among the more conspicuous Communist fronts that have defied brazenly the interests of the United States and other freedom-loving nations whenever they have been in conflict with the interests of Soviet Russia and world Communism."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 67.*)

STUDENT RIGHTS ASSOCIATION

1. Cited as a Communist front.
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1943, p. 99.*)

SWEETHEARTS OF SERVICEMEN

1. "A division of the AYD born during the last war is the organization known as the Sweethearts of Servicemen. Its maiden effort was a delegation of 75 young women who arrived in Washington to petition Congress 'to give their soldier boy friends and husbands the chance to vote in the 1944 Presidential elections.'"
   (*Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities, Report No. 271, April 17, 1947, p. 12.*)
2. Cited as a subsidiary Communist front created by American Youth for Democracy.
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 186.*)

TEEN-AGE ART CLUB

1. Cited as "a Los Angeles branch of American Youth for Democracy. This group held an art exhibit in June 1947 at the Los Angeles Museum. Marty Lupner, chairman of American Youth for Democracy in Los Angeles, was in charge of the exhibits."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 188.*)

THEATRE ARTS COMMITTEE (TAC)

1. Cited as a Communist front which was formerly known as the Theatre Committee To Aid Spanish Democracy, and which was affiliated with the American League for Peace and Democracy, Medical Bureau, and North American Committee To Aid Spanish Democracy.
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 377.*)

THEODORE DREISER WORK SHOP

1. Cited as a Communist front.
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 392*).

TOM MOONEY LABOR SCHOOL

1. "The San Francisco Workers' School * * * frankly and openly a school for instruction in Communism * * * by 1943 * * * had been rechristened the Tom Mooney Labor School. * * * A glance at the curriculum reveals that changing the name of the San Francisco Workers' School to the Tom Mooney Labor School did not result in any deviation from the Marxist character of the institution * * * the Tom Mooney Labor School functioned for years with Communist Party functionaries as instructors."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1947, pp. 63 and 77–79.*)

TOM PAINE SCHOOL

1. Cited as an adjunct in Westchester, N. Y., of the Communist Party.
   (*Attorney General Tom Clark, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released December 4, 1947.*)

TOM PAINE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE

1. Cited as an adjunct in Philadelphia, Pa., of the Communist Party.
   (*Attorney General Tom Clark, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released December 4, 1947.*)

TOUMAYIAN CLUB

1. "A Communist headquarters, including a class for children," located at 405 Broadway, Chelsea, Mass.
   (*Massachusetts House Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1938, p. 157.*)

TOWN MEETING OF YOUTH

1. Cited as a Communist front in Washington, D. C.
   (*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, p. 167.*)

TRADE UNION ADVISORY COMMITTEE

1. Set up in 1937 by the International Labor Defense, legal arm of the Communist Party.
   (*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, p. 89.*)

TRADE-UNION COMMITTEE FOR FREE SPAIN

1. Cited as a Communist front.
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 217.*)

TRADE-UNION COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRIAL ESPIONAGE

1. Cited as a Communist front.
   (*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, p. 154.*)

TRADE-UNION COMMITTEE TO PUT AMERICA BACK TO WORK

1. Cited as a Communist front.
   (*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, p. 140.*)

TRADE-UNION EDUCATIONAL LEAGUE

1. "Affiliate of the Red International of Labor Unions, which was the trade-union bureau of the Comintern * * *. In 1929 the Trade-Union Educational League became the Trade-Union Unity League."
   (*Attorney General Francis Biddle, in re Harry Bridges, May 28, 1942, p. 10.*)
2. "Zinoviev, Losowsky, and Lenin proceeded during the next 12 months to organize the Trade-Union Educational League. This project was put under the control of and made amenable, as far as its work was concerned, to the central executive committee of the Communist Party of America, and it remains so today. William Z. Foster was selected to lead this movement. In the spring of 1921 he went to Russia, and the understanding was that he went there to get his instructions for the organization of the Trade-Union Educational League, gather facts about the Communist work in Soviet Russia, the functioning of Communist ideas and theories, and learn how the officials of the Communist International wanted these ideas and theories applied in America through the Trade-Union Educational League."
   (*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, January 3, 1939, pp. 47 and 48.*)
3. Cited as a Communist organization.
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 225.*)

TRADE UNION NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR RUSSIAN RELIEF

1. Cited as a Communist front.
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 169.*)

TRADE UNION SERVICE, INC.

1. "The Communist influence is established through such news services as" the above.
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 49.*)

TRADE UNION THEATRE

1. Cited as a Communist front.
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 392.*)

TRADE-UNION UNITY LEAGUE

1. "In 1929 the Trade-Union Educational League became the Trade-Union Unity League * * * The TUUL, as it was called, openly supported and was dominated by the Communist Party."
   (*Attorney General Francis Biddle, in re Harry Bridges, May 28, 1942, p. 10.*)
2. Cited as a Communist front directly controlled by the Communist Party. It was headed by William Z. Foster, national chairman of the Communist Party, U. S. A.; was composed of some 20 Communist unions and was affiliated with the Red International of Labor Unions of Moscow.
   (*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Reports, March 29, 1944, pp. 94 and 124; also cited in Reports January 3, 1939, p. 63, and January 3, 1940, pp. 8 and 9.*)

3. "When the Communist Party was organized formally in 1919, it denounced the A. F. of L. as 'reactionary' and proclaimed that U. S. Communists would lead the way to 'revolutionary industrial unionism.' The Trade-Union Unity League was launched and attempted to create blatantly Communist-sponsored and controlled trade unions; * * * After a long record of failure, the Communist Party abandoned the Trade-Union Unity League and returned to the pre-Communist Party program of the radical organizations. Every attempt was made to infiltrate and dominate the A. F. of L."

(*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 36.*)

4. "The federation of the Communist Party's own labor unions * * * The Comintern ordered American Communists to create their own unions, particularly among basic industries. Thus arose the Trade-Union Unity League Unions (TUUL). * * * In 1935 the Communists were ordered to disband the TUUL unions and actively to penetrate the corresponding unions of the American Federation of Labor."

(*Massachusetts House Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1938, pp. 121 and 306.*)

TRADE UNION WOMEN'S COMMITTEE FOR PEACE

1. "Another Communist front which was integrated with the American Peace Mobilization in the Communist Party's drive against America's military preparedness."

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, pp. 155 and 156.*)

TWENTIETH CENTURY BOOK SHOP

1. Among the "principal book stores of the Communist Party in California" and located at 1721 Webster Street, Oakland.

(*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report 1948, p. 224.*)

TWENTIETH CENTURY BOOK STORE

1. A "Communist Party book store on Bancroft Avenue in Berkeley (Calif.)."

(*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1947, p. 272.*)

UKRAINIAN-AMERICAN FRATERNAL UNION

1. Cited as Communist and among the "national group societies of International Workers Order."

(*Attorney General J. Howard McGrath, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released September 11, 1950.*)

UNEMPLOYED COUNCILS (*See also* National Unemployment Councils)

1. "Prior to the organizational convention of the Workers' Alliance, called by Herbert Benjamin, who makes no secret of his membership in the Communist Party and of his allegiance to the Soviet Union and the Third (Communist) International of Russia; and David Lasser, a Socialist, pro-Communist and pro-Soviet, a number of unemployed movements had been set up in the United States. The two largest of these were the 'unem-

ployed leagues' and the 'unemployed councils,' organized and directed by the above-mentioned individuals." The unemployed councils later became the Workers Alliance.

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, January 3, 1939, pp. 72 and 74.*)

2. Cited as among groups which are "creations of and controlled by the Communist Party. * * * In April of 1932 the Communist Party gave its orders to its Unemployed Councils, operating from 751 Washington Street and from 145 Harrison Avenue, Boston, to organize another hunger march on the State House, with instructions to link its agitation with the war in China and defense of the Soviet Union."

(*Massachusetts House Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1938, pp. 78 and 130.*)

UNEMPLOYED COUNCILS COMMITTEE

1. Cited as "a branch of the Trade-Union Unity League (TUUL) which, in turn, was the federation of the Communist Party's own labor unions."

(*Massachusetts House Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1938, p. 121.*)

UNION OF AMERICAN CROATIANS (Formerly National Council of Americans of Croatian Descent)

1. Cited as subversive and Communist.

(*Attorney General J. Howard McGrath, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released September 11, 1950.*)

UNION OF CONCERTED PEACE EFFORTS

1. Cited as a Communist front, a leader of which was Clarence Hathaway, then editor of the Daily Worker.

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, p. 154.*)

UNITED ACTION COMMITTEE (*See* United Committee of Action)

UNITED AID FOR PEOPLES OF AFRICAN DESCENT

1. Cited as among the more conspicuous Communist fronts for racial, refugee, and alien groups.

(*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 75.*)

UNITED AMERICAN ARTISTS

1. Cited as a Communist front.

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, p. 129.*)

2. "Communists regard the infiltration, manipulation, and control of artistic and cultural media as one of the indispensable phases of their program of revolution. * * * Typical of Communist fronts in this classification" is the above.

(*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 52.*)

UNITED AMERICAN SPANISH AID COMMITTEE

1. Cited as Communist.

(*Attorney General Tom Clark, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released July 25, 1949.*)

2. "In 1937–38, the Communist Party threw itself wholeheartedly into the campaign for the support of the Spanish Loyalist cause, recruiting men and organizing multifarious so-called relief organizations." Among these was the above Communist front.
   (*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, pp. 82 and 138.*)
3. Cited as a Communist front "organized by the Communist Party of the United States to assist Spanish Communists in finding a haven in Mexico." It merged with the American Committee To Save Refugees and the Exiled Writers Committee of the League of American Writers to become in March 1942 the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee.
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, pp. 270 and 353.*)

UNITED COMMITTEE OF ACTION

1. Cited as a "Communist front for veterans"; also known as United Action Committee.
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 386.*)

UNITED COMMITTEE OF SOUTH SLAVIC AMERICANS

1. Cited as subversive and Communist.
   (*Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released June 1, 1948, and September 21, 1948.*)
2. Among the more conspicuous Communist fronts for the support and praise of Communist-dominated nations and Communist parties in other lands.
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 66.*)

UNITED FARMERS LEAGUE

1. Cited as a Communist-controlled organization in California for small farmers; it was started early in 1933 by Carl Patterson, then State organizer for the Communist Party, and it collapsed in 1934.
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1943, pp. 37 and 38.*)
2. Among organizations which for the most part were created and controlled by the Communist Party or were part of the United Front with the party and supported the First United States Congress Against War in 1932. The Congress was openly led by the Communists.
   (*Massachusetts House Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1938, p. 462.*)

UNITED FRONT FOR HERNDON

1. Cited as a Communist front.
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 335.*)

UNITED HARLEM TENANTS AND CONSUMERS ORGANIZATION

1. Cited as subversive and Communist.
   (*Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released June 1, 1948, and September 21, 1948.*)

UNITED MAY DAY COMMITTEE (*See also* May Day Parade)

1. Cited as subversive and among the affiliates and committees of the Communist Party, U. S. A., which seeks "to alter the form of government of the United States by unconstitutional means."
   (*Attorney General Tom Clark, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released December 4, 1947.*)

UNITED MAY DAY CONFERENCE

1. "Engineered by the Communist Party for its 1937 May Day demonstrations" and also organized by the party in 1938.
   (*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, pp. 124 and 139.*)

UNITED MAY DAY PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE

1. "The May Day parade in New York City is an annual mobilization of Communist strength." Ferdinand Smith, high in the circle of the Communist Party, was a "member of the United May Day Provisional Committee in 1939, vice chairman of the same committee in 1940, and cochairman in 1941."
   (*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, p. 179.*)

UNITED NEGRO AND ALLIED VETERANS OF AMERICA

1. Cited as subversive and among the affiliates and committees of the Communist Party, U. S. A., which seeks "to alter the form of government of the United States by unconstitutional means."
   (*Attorney General Tom Clark, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released December 4, 1947.*)

UNITED SPANISH AID COMMITTEE

1. Cited as Communist.
   (*Attorney General Tom Clark, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released April 27, 1949.*)

UNITED STATES CONGRESS AGAINST WAR

1. "The American League Against War and Fascism was formally organized at the First United States Congress Against War and Fascism held in New York City, September 29 to October 1, 1933. * * * The program of the first congress called for the end of the Roosevelt policies of imperialism and for the support of the peace policies of the Soviet Union, for opposition to all attempts to weaken the Soviet Union. * * * Subsequent congresses in 1934 and 1936 reflected the same program."
   (*Attorney General Francis Biddle, Congressional Record, September 24, 1942, p. 7683.*)
2. "Convened in St. Nicholas Arena, New York City, on September 29, 1933 * * * it was completely under the control of the Communist Party. Earl Browder was a leading figure in all its deliberations. In his report to the Communist International, Browder stated: 'The Congress from the beginning was led by our party quite openly.'"
   (*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, p. 119; also cited in Reports, January 3, 1940, p. 11; and June 25, 1942, p. 14.*)

3. "The American League Against War and Fascism was founded at the United States Congress Against War. * * * Henri Barbusse (French Communist) came to the United States in September of 1933 to participate in the United States Congress Against War, at which he was a speaker with Earl Browder, general secretary of the Communist Party."

(*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, pp. 150 and 385.*)

4. "The call for the First United States Congress Against War * * * listed for the most part organizations which were created or controlled by the Communist Party or were a part of the United Front * * * the Communist Party's slogan, 'Defend the Soviet Union,' is the first objective. * * * The January 1934 issue of The Communist, the Communist Party's own magazine, described the United States Congress Against War as under its own control."

(*Massachusetts House Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1938, pp. 462, 465, and 466.*)

UNITED STATES VETERANS COUNCIL (*See* Council of United States Veterans)

UNITED STUDENT PEACE COMMITTEE

1. "The American Student Union * * * announced that it set up the 'front' movement, the United Student Peace Committee, in 1938, which has brought into its front 17 national youth organizations."

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, January 3, 1939, p. 80.*)

UNITED VETERANS FOR EQUALITY

1. A provisional committee which sponsored a joint meeting of 300 veterans January 8, 1946, in Harlem, New York, at which the Communist front, the United Negro and Allied Veterans of America, was formed.

(*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 378.*)

UNITED YOUTH COMMITTEE AGAINST LYNCHING

1. Cited as a Communist front in which the Communist Party and Young Communist League officially participated.

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, p. 155.*)

VANGUARD PRESS

1. Cited as a "Communist enterprise" which was established by the American Fund for Public Service (Garland Fund) with a donation of capital amounting to $139,000. "A series of propaganda books on Russia, edited by Jerome Davis, was one of the first large publishing projects of the Vanguard Press."

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, pp. 75 and 76.*)

VETERANS AGAINST DISCRIMINATION OF CIVIL RIGHTS CONGRESS OF NEW YORK

1. Cited as a subversive affiliate of the subversive Civil Rights Congress.
   (*Attorney General Tom Clark, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released December 4, 1947.*)

VETERANS AND WIVES, INC.

1. Cited as a Communist front which "has followed the Communist Party line in agitating for the withdrawal of American troops from China, breaking off diplomatic relations with Franco's Spain, and is opposing anti-Sovietism." Formerly known as Wives, which was organized in New York City in November 1945, it became known as Veterans and Wives, Inc., in January 1946. It was represented at the National Win-the-Peace Conference in April 1946.
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, pp. 318 and 378.*)

VETERANS NATIONAL LIAISON COMMITTEE

1. A "Communist front in the veteran field."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 386.*)

VETERANS OF EQUALITY

1. Cited as a Communist front represented at the National Win-the-Peace Conference in Washington, D. C., in April 1946.
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 318.*)

VETERANS OF THE ABRAHAM LINCOLN BRIGADE

1. Cited as subversive and Communist.
   (*Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released December 4, 1947, and September 21, 1948.*)
2. "In 1937–38, the Communist Party threw itself wholeheartedly into the campaign for the support of the Spanish Loyalist cause, recruiting men and organizing multifarious so-called relief organizations." Among these was the above.
   (*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, p. 82.*)
3. Cited as a Communist-front organization "serving the objectives of the Communist Parties in the United States and Spain. Earl Browder boasted that 'over 60 percent of the Lincoln Battalion members were members of the Communist Party.'"
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, pp. 94 and 382.*)
4. Cited as a Communist front.
   (*Pennsylvania Commonwealth Counsel before the reviewing board of the Philadelphia County Board of Assistance, January 1942.*)

VICTORY BOOK STORE

1. Among the "principal book stores of the Communist Party in California" and located at 635 E Street, San Diego.
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 224.*)

VIRGINIA LEAGUE FOR PEOPLES EDUCATION

1. Cited as a subversive and Communist organization which seeks "to alter the form of government of the United States by unconstitutional means."
   (*Attorney General J. Howard McGrath, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released September 11, 1950.*)

WALT WHITMAN BOOK SHOP

1. Among the "principal book stores of the Communist Party in California" and located at 277 East Fourth Street, Long Beach.
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 224.*)

WALT WHITMAN SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE

1. Cited as an adjunct in Newark, N. J., of the Communist Party.
   (*Attorney General Tom Clark, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released December 4, 1947.*)

WAR RELIEF FUND OF AMERICANS OF SOUTH SLAVIC DESCENT

1. Cited as a Communist front which was the predecessor of the American Committee for Yugoslav Relief.
   (*Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities, Report on the American Slav Congress and associated organizations, House Report No. 1951, April 26, 1950 (originally released June 26, 1949), p. 77.*)

WASHINGTON BOOK SHOP ASSOCIATION

1. Cited as subversive and Communist.
   (*Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released December 4, 1947, and September 21, 1948.*)
2. "The Washington Cooperative Book Shop, under the name 'The Book Shop Association,' was incorporated in the District of Columbia in 1938. * * * It maintains a book shop and art gallery at 916 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., where literature is sold and meetings and lectures held.

   "Evidence of Communist penetration or control is reflected in the following: Among its stock the establishment has offered prominently for sale books and literature identified with the Communist Party and certain of its affiliates and front organizations * * * certain of the officers and employees of the book shop, including its manager and executive secretary, have been in close contact with local officials of the Communist Party of the District of Columbia."
   (*Attorney General Francis Biddle, Congressional Record, September 24, 1942, p. 7688.*)
3. Cited as a Communist front.
   (*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, p. 150.*)

WASHINGTON (D. C.) CIO COMMITTEE TO REINSTATE HELEN MILLER

1. "In 1941 the Department of Labor discharged one Helen Miller on the ground that she was a member of the Communist Party. The Communists and Communist sympathizers of the District of Columbia and vicinity organized the Washington CIO Committee To Reinstate Helen Miller."
   (*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, p. 113.*)
2. Cited as a "Communist created and controlled front organization."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 35.*)

WASHINGTON (D. C.) COMMITTEE FOR AID TO CHINA

1. Cited as a Communist-controlled organization.
   (*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, p. 143.*)
2. Cited as a Communist front which followed the line laid down by the Communist front, American Friends of the Chinese People.
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, pp. 143 and 336.*)

WASHINGTON COMMITTEE FOR DEMOCRATIC ACTION

1. Cited as subversive and Communist.
   (*Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released December 4, 1947, and September 21, 1948.*)
2. An "affiliate" or "local chapter" of the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties. "The program of the Washington committee followed that of the national federation. National Communist leaders have addressed its meetings, and conferences sponsored by it have been attended by representatives of prominent Communist-front organizations." Many of its members were active in the American Peace Mobilization.
   (*Attorney General Francis Biddle, Congressional Record, September 24, 1942, pp. 7688 and 7689.*)
3. "When the American League for Peace and Democracy was dissolved in February 1940 its successor in Washington was called the Washington Committee for Democratic Action." The latter was affiliated with the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties.
   (*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Reports, June 25, 1942, p. 22, and March 29, 1944, p. 143.*)
4. Cited as a Communist front.
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, pp. 335 and 342.*)

WASHINGTON COMMITTEE TO LIFT SPANISH EMBARGO

1. Cited as a Communist front.
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, pp. 335 and 336.*)

WASHINGTON COMMONWEALTH FEDERATION

1. Cited as Communist.
   (*Attorney General Tom Clark, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released April 27, 1949.*)

WASHINGTON FRIENDS OF SPANISH DEMOCRACY

1. "In 1937–38, the Communist Party threw itself wholeheartedly into the campaign for the support of the Spanish Loyalist cause, recruiting men and organizing multifarious so-called relief organizations." Among these was the above.
   (*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, p. 82.*)
2. Cited as a Communist front.
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 336.*)

WASHINGTON PEACE MOBILIZATION

1. Cited as a Communist-controlled organization which participated in the White House picket line.
   (*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, p. 143.*)
2. Cited as a Communist front.
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 342.*)

WASHINGTON TOM MOONEY COMMITTEE

1. Cited as a Communist front.
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 336.*)

WESTERN COUNCIL FOR PROGRESSIVE LABOR IN AGRICULTURE

1. "This Communist front came into existence in April of 1946. The offices are located at 2063 Grace Avenue in Hollywood."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 383.*)

WESTERN WRITERS CONGRESS

1. Cited as a Communist front.
   (*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, p. 94.*)
2. Cited as a Communist front.
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 6.*)

WIN THE PEACE CONFERENCE (*See* National Committee To Win the Peace)

WISCONSIN CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL LEGISLATION

1. Cited as subversive and Communist.
   (*Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released June 1, 1948, and September 21, 1948.*)

WIVES (*See* Wives and Sweethearts of Servicemen)

WIVES AND SWEETHEARTS OF SERVICEMEN

1. Cited as a Communist front which operated during the last war, and which was eventually succeeded by Wives in November, 1945, and by Veterans and Wives, Inc., in January 1946.
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 378.*)

WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL DEMOCRATIC FEDERATION (*See* International Democratic Women's Federation)

WORKERS ALLIANCE

1. Cited as subversive and Communist.
   (*Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board released December 4, 1947, and September 21, 1948.*)
2. A "Communist penetrated organization."
   (*Attorney General Francis Biddle, Congressional Record, September 24, 1942, p. 7684.*)
3. "Among the successes in its 'front' movements, the Communists point to the 'Workers' Alliance of America.'" It was created in 1936 and organized "in practically every relief project in the country." It was "apparently patterned after the 'Unemployed Councils of St. Petersburg,' Russia, set up in 1906 as a part of the Communist front there. As the councils in Russia staged sit-down strikes, so also did the Alliance stage sit-down strikes in various State legislatures and relief bureaus in our country."
   (*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, January 3, 1939, pp. 72–74; also cited in Reports, January 3, 1940, p. 9; June 25, 1942, p. 22; March 29, 1944, p. 147.*)
4. "The Communist Party's organization of the unemployed."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1947, p. 307.*)
5. "Organized groups of relief workers and unemployed as the Workers Alliance * * * are the creations of and controlled by the Communist Party." The Communists organized the Workers Alliance among the ERA and WPA workers.
   (*Massachusetts House Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1938, pp. 78 and 310.*)
6. Cited as "Communist dominated."
   (*New York City Council Committee investigating the Municipal Civil Service Commission.*)
7. Cited as a Communist front.
   (*Pennsylvania Commonwealth Counsel before the reviewing board of the Philadelphia County Board of Assistance, January 1942.*)

WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY OF AMERICA (*See* Workers Party of America)

WORKERS CULTURAL FEDERATION

1. "An amalgamation of Communist revolutionary cultural groups composed of at least 130 societies," organized in June 1931 as an outgrowth of the Revolutionary Writers' Federation, the American section of Moscow's Communist International Union of Revolutionary Writers. "The Workers' Cultural Federation adopted the slogan 'Toward an American Revolution.'"
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1945, pp. 118 and 119.*)

WORKERS EX-SERVICEMEN'S LEAGUE

1. Cited as the Communist Party of America's contribution to the Internationale Des Anciens Combattants (International Association of War Veterans), first Communist front for veterans organized by the Communist International in Geneva on May 1, 1920. The above was organized in 1930 and in 1935 became the American League of Ex-Servicemen.
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, pp. 384–386.*)
2. Cited as "a Communist organization" which "marched on Washington during three different years." It was headed by Emanuel Levin, "a Communist functionary."
   (*Massachusetts House Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1938, p. 244.*)

WORKERS INTERNATIONAL RELIEF

1. "The American Section of the WIR * * * like those sections in other countries, was controlled by 'fraction' leaders who, according to article I, section 7, of the Communist International Constitution, were responsible directly to the Comintern at Moscow."
   (*Massachusetts House Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1938, p. 122.*)

WORKERS LIBRARY PUBLISHERS

1. An "official Communist Party publishing agency."
   (*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, p. 8; also cited in Report, June 25, 1942, p. 18.*)
2. "Official Communist Party, U. S. A., publishing house."
   (*Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities, Report No. 1920, May 11, 1948, pp. 72 and 80.*)
3. Cited as an "important" publishing organization of the Communist Party, located in New York City.
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 214.*)
4. Cited as "controlled by Communists" and as one of the two "chief publishers of the Communist Party."
   (*Massachusetts House Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1938, p. 289.*)

WORKERS PARTY OF AMERICA (1921–24: Designation of the Communist Party of America at time indicated)

1. "In December 1921 the Workers Party of America was formed as a camouflage for the real Communist Party of America which maintained its existence underground. In 1925 the official name was changed to Worker's (Communist) Party of America, and at a convention held in March 1928, the Communists finally threw off all camouflage and boldly came out into the open as the Communist Party of the United States of America."
   (*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, January 3, 1939, p. 17.*)

2. The name adopted by the underground Communist Party as its open, legal expression at a convention in New York City, December 23–6, 1921. Both groups eventually merged in August 1925 to become the Workers (Communist) Party of America.
(*Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities, Report No. 209, April 1, 1947, p. 16.*)
3. Among names formerly used by the Communist Party.
(*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1943, p. 33.*)

WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY OF AMERICA (subsequent to 1925–29) (successor to Communist Party of America and preceding the formation of the Communist Party of the United States)

1. Cited as a subversive and Communist organization which seeks "to alter the form of government of the United States by unconstitutional means."
(*Attorney General Tom Clark, Letters to Loyalty Review Board, released December 4, 1947, and September 21, 1948.*)

WORKERS PARTY (*See* **Independent Socialist League**)

WORKERS SCHOOL OF BOSTON

1. Taught Marxism and Leninism which includes the fundamental doctrine of revolutionary uprising and seizure of power. Listed in the cash-receipt record of the Communist Party of Boston and located at the headquarters of the party at one time. Operated from about 1932 until the fall of 1936, when it was renamed Progressive Labor School of Boston.
(*Massachusetts House Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1938, pp. 234, 238, 249, 254, and 568.*)

WORKERS' SCHOOL OF LOS ANGELES

1. Part of a Nation-wide system of Communist schools at which the "doctrine of revolutionary socialism, the overthrow of capitalist governments by force and violence and Leninism-Stalinism was openly taught by self-admitted members of the Communist Party." Founded in 1939, it was disbanded in 1945 after assisting in the founding and development of its successor, the People's Educational Center.
(*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1947, pp. 63–68.*)

WORKERS SCHOOL OF NEW YORK CITY

1. Cited as "an official Communist Party school" located at 35 East Twelfth Street, New York City, which was also headquarters of the Communist Party. Instructors were always members of the Communist Party. It later merged with the School for Democracy to become the Jefferson School of Social Science.
(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, pp. 89 and 168.*)
2. An educational institution controlled by the Communist Party.
(*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 269.*)

WORKERS SCHOOL OF SAN FRANCISCO

1. "The San Francisco Workers' School opened in 1932 following the same pattern of other Communist workers' schools scattered throughout populous centers in the United States. It was frankly and openly a school for instruction in Communism. * * * By 1943 the school had been rechristened the Tom Mooney Labor School."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1947, pp. 77 and 78.*)

WORKMEN'S EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION

1. Cited as a Communist organization located at 141 Albion Street, San Francisco, Calif.
   (*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, p. 94.*)

WORLD COMMITTEE AGAINST WAR

1. The above came out of the World Congress Against War in 1932 in Amsterdam; in 1933 the above gave birth to the American Committee for the Struggle Against War.
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1943, p. 93.*)

WORLD CONGRESS AGAINST WAR

1. "In August 1932 the Communist International sponsored an international gathering at Amsterdam which was known as the World Congress Against War. That gathering called upon the proletariat of the world to prepare to 'turn imperialist war into civil war.' The delegates to the Amsterdam congress were instructed to organize in their respective countries national branches to be affiliated with the world organization. In the United States, in the fall of 1932, the American Committee for Struggle Against War was organized in response to these instructions."
   (*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, p. 119.*)
2. Cited as a Communist-directed congress.
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, pp. 149 and 150.*)
3. Maxim Gorki, well-known Communist of Russia, and Henri Barbusse, outstanding Communist of France, were the instigators of the Amsterdam Anti-War Congress in August, 1932; Michael Gold, Harold Hickerson, and Ella Reeve (Mother) Bloor, three well-known Communist leaders in America, were elected as American members of the International Committee at the Congress. At least 19 members of the Communist Party were on the American committee for the congress which was to meet at Paris on August 20, 1934.
   (*Massachusetts House Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1938, pp. 137 and 461.*)

WORLD CONGRESS FOR PEACE IN PARIS (*See* World Peace Congress)

WORLD CONGRESS OF INTELLECTUALS

1. "This bitter hatred for all western culture and the attempt to divorce writers, scientists, and artists from their own native land and win their allegiance for the Soviet Union is the underlying aim and theme of these scientific and cultural conferences for

world peace." Held in Wroclaw, Poland on August 25-28, 1948. The Scientific and Cultural Conference for World Peace was held as a follow-up of this gathering in Poland.

(*Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities, Review of the Scientific and Cultural Conference for World Peace arranged by the National Council of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions and held in New York City on March 25, 26, and 27, 1949, House Report No. 1954, April 26, 1950 (originally released April 19, 1949), pp. 2–6.*)

WORLD FEDERATION OF DEMOCRATIC YOUTH

1. "The AYD (American Youth for Democracy) is affiliated with the World Federation of Democratic Youth, which was founded in London in November 1945 by delegates from over 50 nations. * * * From the outset the World Federation of Democratic Youth demonstrated that it was far more interested in serving as a pressure group in behalf of Soviet foreign policy than it was in the specific problems of international youth. * * * So strong was the Communist domination at the London conference that it aroused the deepest concern of the English bishops."

(*Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities, Report No. 271, April 17, 1947, pp. 12 and 13.*)

2. Cited as a "part of the Communist International solar system," which was founded in London November 1945 by delegates from more than 50 nations. With it is affiliated the American Youth for Democracy.

(*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 187.*)

WORLD PEACE CONGRESS (Paris, France, April 20-23, 1949)

1. Cited as a Communist front among the " 'peace' conferences" which "have been organized under Communist initiative in various countries throughout the world as part of a campaign against the North Atlantic Defense Pact."

(*Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities, Review of the Scientific and Cultural Conference for World Peace arranged by the National Council of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions and held in New York City on March 25, 26, and 27, 1949, House Report No. 1954, April 26, 1950 (originally released April 19, 1949), p. 10; and Interim Statement on the Communist Peace Petition Campaign, July 13, 1950.*)

WORLD TOURISTS, INC.

1. Cited as a Communist front.

(*Pennsylvania Commonwealth Counsel before the reviewing board of the Philadelphia County Board of Assistance, January 1942.*)

WORLD YOUTH CONFERENCE

1. An international gathering in London in November 1945 at which a commission was created which developed the completely Communist-dominated World Federation of Democratic Youth.

(*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 54.*)

WORLD YOUTH CONGRESS

1. Cited as a Communist conference held in the summer of 1938 at Vassar College.
   (*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, p. 183; also cited in Report, January 3, 1939, p. 82.*)
2. Cited as a Communist front.
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 185.*)

WORLD YOUTH COUNCIL

1. An "international Communist-dominated youth organization" to which was directly linked the American Youth for a Free World. The above had headquarters in London.
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 54.*)

WRITERS AND ARTISTS COMMITTEE FOR MEDICAL AID TO SPAIN

1. "This committee was one of the many Communist fronts established for the purpose of agitation and propaganda on the Spanish civil war."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 389.*)

YANKS ARE NOT COMING COMMITTEE

1. The Communist Party was "the principal agent" in "the Yanks Are Not Coming movement." This Communist Party slogan in the day of the Stalin-Hitler pact was formulated by Mike Quinn, Daily Worker columnist.
   (*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, pp. 17, 95, and 100.*)
2. "Among the more conspicuous Communist fronts that have defied brazenly the interests of the United States and other freedom-loving nations whenever they have been in conflict with the interests of Soviet Russia and world Communism."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 67.*)
3. Cited as a Communist front.
   (*Pennsylvania Commonwealth Counsel before the reviewing board of the Philadelphia County Board of Assistance, January 1942.*)

YOUNG COMMUNIST LEAGUE (*See also* American Youth for Democracy and Labor Youth League)

1. Cited as a "subversive," "Communist" organization which seeks "to alter the form of government of the United States by unconstitutional means."
   (*Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released June 1, 1948, and September 21, 1948.*)
2. Cited as "organized and maintained under strict Communist Party control" and as having "direct connections with Moscow in addition to indirect connections through the Communist Party."
   (*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, Janary 3, 1940, pp. 8 and 9.*)

3. "On October 15, 1943, a special convention of the Young Communist League was held at Manhattan Center at Thirty-fourth Street and Eighth Avenue in New York City. At this convention the Young Communist League officially transformed itself into the American Youth for Democracy."
   (*Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities, Report No. 271, April 17, 1947, p. 2.*)
4. An "out-and-out" Communist organization whose name was changed in 1943 to American Youth for Democracy.
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, pp. 91 and 182.*)
5. "The Young Communist League, U. S. A., parallels in structure the Communist Party, U. S. A. * * * it is under the supervision of the Communist Party. * * * The YCL has included youths of both sexes from the age of 16 to 23. * * * The function of the Young Communist League is to radicalize young men and women in various mass groupings such as the military training units in schools and colleges, the National Guard, semireligious and religious organizations, and the like."
   (*Massachusetts House Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1938, pp. 164–166.*)

YOUNG PEOPLE'S RECORDS

1. Cited as a Communist front, which has been advertised recently by Communist book stores.
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, pp. 390–392.*)

YOUNG PIONEERS OF AMERICA

1. "A Communist youth organization for girls and boys of grade-school age. It is built along the same lines as the Boy Scout movement, but dedicated instead to hatred of American institutions and the American flag."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1943, p. 66.*)
2. "For younger children the Communists have created and maintained the organization called 'Young Pioneers.' Part of the duties of members of the Young Communist League was to guide these Young Pioneer organizations. * * * Children of younger age, 8 to 16, were organized into the Young Pioneer movement."
   (*Massachusetts House Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1938, pp. 118 and 164.*)

YOUNG PROGRESSIVE CITIZEN'S COMMITTEE

1. Cited as a Communist front which is "a youth section of the Communist Progressive Citizens of America. * * * Its chapters are active in universities and colleges. It has never deviated from the Communist Party line in any field."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 393.*)

YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

1. A Communist enterprise "later known as the Young Communist League and still later as American Youth for Democracy."
   (*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, p. 76.*)
2. The name for the Young Communist League in 1927.
   (*Massachusetts House Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1938, p. 118.*)

ZERO HOUR PARADE

1. Cited as an organization "of Communist complexion."
   (*New York City Council Committee investigating the Municipal Civil Service Commission.*)

PUBLICATIONS

ACTION

1. Among publications which "the committee has found * * * to be Communist initiated and controlled, or so strongly influenced as to be in the Stalin solar system."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 224.*)

ACTION BULLETIN

1. Among publications which "the committee has found * * * to be Communist initiated and controlled, or so strongly influenced as to be in the Stalin solar system." A publication of the Civil Rights Congress.
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 224.*)

ACTION FOR TODAY

1. Among publications which "the committee has found * * * to be Communist initiated and controlled, or so strongly influenced as to be in the Stalin solar system."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 224.*)

ACTION NOW

1. "Official organ of the Civil Rights Congress."
   (*Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities, Report No. 1115, September 2, 1947, p. 3.*)

ALLIED LABOR NEWS SERVICE

1. Among publications which "the committee has found * * * to be Communist initiated and controlled, or so strongly influenced as to be in the Stalin solar system."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 224.*)

AMERASIA

1. Among publications which "the committee has found * * * to be Communist initiated and controlled, or so strongly influenced as to be in the Stalin solar system."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 224.*)

AMERICAN QUARTERLY ON THE SOVIET UNION

1. Cited as the name under which the American Review on the Soviet Union, official organ of the American Russian Institute, was previously published.

(*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 169.*)

AMERICAN REVIEW ON THE SOVIET UNION

1. Cited as the official organ of the American Russian Institute.

(*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 169.*)

AMONG FRIENDS

1. Among publications which "the committee has found * * * to be Communist initiated and controlled, or so strongly influenced as to be in the Stalin solar system."

(*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 224.*)

ANTI-NAZI NEWS

1. "Ursula Daniels, Young Communist League member, was the circulation manager of the Anti-Nazi News published by the Hollywood Anti-Nazi League. The name of this publication was changed to News of the World, and finally to Now."

(*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 250.*)

ARBEITER, DER

1. Cited as a "German Communist Weekly."

(*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 224.*)

AYD IN ACTION

1. A publication of the American Youth for Democracy, and among those publications which "the committee has found * * * to be Communist initiated and controlled, or so strongly influenced as to be in the Stalin solar system."

(*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 224.*)

BLACK AND WHITE

1. "This monthly 'literary' magazine was a Communist-controlled publication in Los Angeles. Under the editorship of Wilbur Needham, the periodical began publication June 1939 * * * Herbert A. Klein, former organizer of Unit 140 of the Communist Party of Los Angeles, was also an associate editor of Black and White."

(*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 193.*)

BOOK UNION BULLETIN

1. Among publications which the committee found "to be Communist initiated and controlled, or so strongly influenced as to be in the Stalin solar system."

(*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 224.*)

CALIFORNIA EAGLE

1. Among publications which the committee found "to be Communist initiated and controlled, or so strongly influenced as to be in the Stalin solar system."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 224.*)

CAMBRIDGE PEOPLE'S VOICE

1. Cited as a Communist publication.
   (*Massachusetts House Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1938, p. 300.*)

CHAMPION LABOR MONTHLY

1. "An official organ of the Young Communist League."
   (*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, p. 102.*)

CHAMPION OF YOUTH (or Champion)

1. "Official organ of the Young Communist League and also of the International Workers Order."
   (*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, June 25, 1942, p. 17; also cited in Report, March 29, 1944, p. 139.*)
2. "Official organ of the Young Communist League," published by Champion of Youth Publishers, 2 East Twenty-third Street, New York City. "The Young Communist League made a practice of giving subscriptions to Champion of Youth to all members who paid their initiation fee. The periodical was also used as an official publication of the International Workers Order which had printed on the cover of its copies 'IWO Edition.'"
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, pp. 197 and 338.*)
3. "Identified by David Grad (David Grant), local head of the Young Communist League, while testifying before this Commission, as being sponsored by his organization."
   (*Massachusetts House Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1938, p. 186.*)

CHART, THE

1. Among publications which the committee found "to be Communist initiated and controlled, or so strongly influenced as to be in the Stalin solar system."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 224.*)

CHICAGO STAR

1. Among publications which the committee found "to be Communist initiated and controlled, or so strongly influenced as to be in the Stalin solar system."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 224.*)

CHINA AID NEWS

1. Cited as the official organ of the Communist front, the Washington (D. C.) Committee for Aid to China.
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 143.*)

CHINA TODAY

1. Cited as a magazine "published by the Communist front, Friends of the Chinese People, at 168 West Twenty-third Street, New York City."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 198.*)
2. Distributed by the Communists' Progressive Book Shop in Boston, Mass.
   (*Massachusetts House Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1938, p. 281.*)

CIVIL RIGHTS NEWS

1. Among publications which the committee found "to be Communist initiated and controlled, or so strongly influenced as to be in the Stalin solar system."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 224.*)

CLARITY

1. Among publications which the committee found "to be Communist initiated and controlled, or so strongly influenced as to be in the Stalin solar system."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 224.*)

CLIPPER

1. Among publications which the committee found "to be Communist initiated and controlled, or so strongly influenced as to be in the Stalin solar system."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 224.*)

COMMUNIST, THE

1. "Official, monthly organ of the Communist Party."
   (*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, p. 8; also cited in Report, January 3, 1941, p. 12.*)
2. "Official organ of the Communist Party of America."
   (*Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities, Report No. 209, April 1, 1947, p. 15.*)
3. "Official, theoretical organ of the Communist Party," now known as Political Affairs.
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, pp. 252 and 267.*)
4. "A monthly magazine published by the Communist Party, U. S. A."
   (*Massachusetts House Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1938, p. 82.*)

CONGRESS

1. Among publications which the committee found "to be Communist initiated and controlled, or so strongly influenced as to be in the Stalin solar system."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 224.*)

CONGRESS VIEWS

1. "Among typical examples of the Communist press and publications."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 49.*)

DAILY PEOPLE'S WORLD

1. "The official organ of the Communist Party on the west coast."
   (*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, p. 95; also cited in Report, January 3, 1941, p. 10.*)
2. "West Coast mouthpiece of the Communist Party * * * published by the Pacific Publishing Foundation, Inc., in San Francisco. * * * The San Francisco office is located at 590 Folsom Street and the Los Angeles office is at 206 South Spring Street."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 342.*)

DAILY WORKER

1. "The chief journalistic mouthpiece of the Communist Party * * * founded in response to direct instructions from the Communist International in Moscow. * * * The first issue of the Daily Worker appeared on January 13, 1924. * * * No other paper or publication of any kind in all American history has ever been loaded with such a volume of subversive, seditious, and treasonable utterance as has this organ of the American Communists."
   (*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, pp. 59 and 60; also cited in Reports, January 3, 1939, p. 30; January 3, 1940, p. 7; January 3, 1941, p. 14; and June 25, 1942, p. 4.*)
2. "Official Communist Party, U. S. A., organ."
   (*Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities, Report No. 1920, May 11, 1948, p. 44.*)
3. Cited as a "New York Communist daily newspaper, circulated nationally," and as "the official national publication of the Communist Party."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, pp, 49 and 212.*)
4. "The chief news organ of the Communist Party is the Daily Worker which also publishes a Sunday edition."
   (*Massachusetts House Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1938, p. 279.*)

DESTEPTEREA

1. A Roumanian weekly which the Communist Party admits is under Communist influence. Address: 6527 Russell Street, Detroit, Mich.
   (*Massachusetts House Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1938, p. 280.*)

DIRECTION

1. Among publications which the committee found "to be Communist initiated and controlled, or so strongly influenced as to be in the Stalin solar system."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 224.*)

DISTRICT CHAMPION

1. Among publications which the committee found "to be Communist initiated and controlled, or so strongly influenced as to be in the Stalin solar system."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 224.*)

EASTSIDE JOURNAL

1. Among publications which the committee found "to be Communist initiated and controlled, or so strongly influenced as to be in the Stalin solar system."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 224.*)

ECONOMIC NOTES

1. Among publications which the committee found "to be Communist initiated and controlled, or so strongly influenced as to be in the Stalin solar system."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 224.*)

EMPROS

1. Among publications which the committee found "to be Communist initiated and controlled, or so strongly influenced as to be in the Stalin solar system."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 224.*)
2. A Greek daily which the Communist Party admits is under Communist influence. Address: 344 East Thirty-second Street, New York City, N. Y.
   (*Massachusetts House Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1938, p. 280.*)

ENAKOPRAVNOST (Equality, Slovene)

1. Cited as a publication which "supported the United Committee of South Slavic Americans which is Communist controlled."
   (*Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities, Report on the American Slav Congress and associated organizations, House Report No. 1951, April 26, 1950 (originally released June 26, 1949), p. 75.*)

EQUALITY

1. Cited as a Communist Party enterprise.
   (*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, p. 49.*)

2. Among publications which the committee found "to be Communist initiated and controlled, or so strongly influenced as to be in the Stalin solar system."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 224.*)

EQUAL JUSTICE

1. Among publications which the committee found "to be Communist initiated and controlled, or so strongly influenced as to be in the Stalin solar system."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 224.*)

ETEENPAIN

1. A Finnish Federation publication which is among those publications which the committee found "to be Communist initiated and controlled, or so strongly influenced as to be in the Stalin solar system."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 224.*)
2. A Finnish daily which the Communist Party admits is under Communist influence. Address: 35 East Twelfth Street, New York City, N. Y.
   (*Massachusetts House Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1938, p. 280.*)

FACTS FOR FARMERS

1. Among those publications which the committee found "to be Communist initiated and controlled, or so strongly influenced as to be in the Stalin solar system."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 224.*)

FACTS FOR WOMEN

1. Among publications which the committee found "to be Communist initiated and controlled, or so strongly influenced as to be in the Stalin solar system."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 225.*)

FIGHT

1. Cited as the official organ of the American League Against War and Fascism, later known as the American League for Peace and Democracy.
   (*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, pp. 113 and 128; also cited in Report, June 25, 1942, p. 15.*)
2. Among publications which the committee found "to be Communist initiated and controlled, or so strongly influenced as to be in the Stalin solar system."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 225.*)
3. A publication of the American League for Peace and Democracy, which was distributed by the Communists' Progressive Book Shop in Boston, Mass.
   (*Massachusetts House Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1938, p. 281.*)

FILM NEWS

1. A publication of Associated Film Audiences and among publications which the committee found "to be Communist initiated and controlled, or so strongly influenced as to be in the Stalin solar system."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 225.*)

FOCUS ON YOUTH

1. An American Youth for Democracy publication.
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 183.*)

FOR A LASTING PEACE; FOR A PEOPLE'S DEMOCRACY

1. "The Cominform's official publication, entitled, in accordance with typical Communist double talk, 'For a Lasting Peace; For a People's Democracy,' is a new vehicle for directives from the Soviet Union to the other Communist Parties of the world."
   (*Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities, Report No. 1920, May 11, 1948, p. 84.*)

FRATERNAL OUTLOOK

1. Cited as a publication of the International Workers Order and "among typical examples of the Communist press and publications."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, pp. 49 and 225.*)

FREIHEIT (*See* Morning Freiheit)

FRIDAY

1. Cited as "Communist controlled."
   (*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, p. 143.*)
2. Among publications which the committee found "to be Communist initiated and controlled, or so strongly influenced as to be in the Stalin solar system."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 225.*)

GERMAN-AMERICAN

1. Among publications which the committee found "to be Communist initiated and controlled, or so strongly influenced as to be in the Stalin solar system."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 225.*)

GLAS NORODA (The People's Voice, Slovene)

1. Among those publications which the committee found that "follows the Communist line."
   (*Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities, Report on the American Slav Congress and associated organizations, House Report No. 1951, April 26, 1950 (originally released June 26, 1949), p. 74.*)

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GLOS LUDOWY (People's Voice, Polish)

1. Cited as a publication which "has never faltered in this program of active cooperation with the Soviet regime * * * Two men who have been responsible for directing the policy of Glos Ludowy are avowed members of the Communist Party, U. S. A. * * * Glos Ludowy stops at nothing in its franctic efforts to glorify the Soviet Union."
   (*Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities, Report on the American Slav Congress and associated organizations, House Report No. 1951, April 26, 1950 (originally released June 26, 1949), pp. 70 and 71.*)
2. Among publications which the committee found "to be Communist initiated and controlled, or so strongly influenced as to be in the Stalin solar system."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 225.*)

GUILD LAWYER

1. Cited as an official publication of the National Lawyers Guild.
   (*Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities, Report on the National Lawyers Guild, House Report No. 3123, September 21, 1950 (originally released September 17, 1950).*)

HEALTH AND HYGEINE

1. Organ of the Medical Advisory Board of the Daily Worker and among publications found "to be Communist imitated and controlled, or so strongly influenced as to be in the Stalin solar system."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 225.*)

HOLLYWOOD INDEPENDENT

1. An organ of the Hollywood Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions, and among those publications found "to be Communist initiated and controlled, or so strongly influenced as to be in the Stalin solar system."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 225.*)

HOLLYWOOD QUARTERLY

1. Cited as a "Communist project" sponsored jointly by the Communist front, the Hollywood Writers Mobilization, and the University of California at Los Angeles. The first issue appeared in October 1945.
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, pp. 257 and 258.*)

HONOLULU RECORD

1. Cited as a front for the Communist Party.
   (*Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities, Report on the Honolulu Record, October 1, 1950.*)

3. Organ of the International Labor Defense distributed by the Communists' Progressive Book Shop in Boston, Mass.
   (*Massachusetts House Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1938, p. 281.*)

LABOR HERALD

1. "Official organ of the Communist Trade Union Education League."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 225.*)

LABOR HERALD (OF THE CALIFORNIA CIO)

1. Among publications which the committee found "to be Communist initiated and controlled, or so strongly influenced as to be in the Stalin solar system."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 225.*)

LABOR NEWS BULLETIN

1. "Issued by Communist Party of Massachusetts."
   (*Massachusetts House Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1938, p. 157.*)

LABOR NOTES

1. A publication of the Labor Research Association, distributed by the Communists' Progressive Book Shop of Boston, Mass.
   (*Massachusetts House Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1938, p. 281.*)

LABOR UNITY

1. Among publications which the committee found "to be Communist initiated and controlled, or so strongly influenced as to be in the Stalin solar system."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 225.*)

LABORS' NEWS

1. Among publications which the committee found "to be Communist initiated and controlled, or so strongly influenced as to be in the Stalin solar system."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 225.*)

LAISVE

1. A Lithuanian daily which the Communist Party admits is under Communist influence. Address: 46 Ten Eyck Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
   (*Massachusetts House Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1938, p. 280.*)

LAWYERS GUILD REVIEW

1. Cited as "an official organ of the National Lawyers Guild."
   (*Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities, Report on the National Lawyers Guild, House Report No. 3123, September 21, 1950 (originally released September 17, 1950), p. 13.*)

LETTER

1. Among publications which the committee found "to be Communist initiated and controlled, or so strongly influenced as to be in the Stalin solar system."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 225.*)

LIBERATOR

1. A "Communist magazine."
   (*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, June 25, 1942, p. 18.*)
2. Among publications which the committee found "to be Communist initiated and controlled, or so strongly influenced as to be in the Stalin solar system."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 225.*)

LUDOVE NOVINY (People's News, Slovak)

1. Cited as a publication which "is published at the same address as Ludovy Dennik, maintains exactly the same editorial policy, and has the same editor * * * is officially owned by the same three individuals who owned Ludovy Dennik * * *."
   (*Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities, Report on the American Slav Congress and associated organizations, House Report No. 1951, April 26, 1950 (originally released June 26, 1949), p. 61.*)

LUDOVY DENNIK (People's Daily, Slovak)

1. Cited as a publication to "spread the Communist word to its Slovak readers with material secured from the Daily Worker * * * thus characterized out of its own pages as a unit of the Communist press."
   (*Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities, Report on the American Slav Congress and associated organizations, House Report No. 1951, April 26, 1950 (originally released June 26, 1949, p. 61.*)
2. A Slovak daily which the Communist Party admits is under Communist influence. Address: 1510 West Eighteenth Street, Chicago, Ill.
   (*Massachusetts House Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1938, p. 280.*)

L'UNITA DEL POPOLO

1. Among publications which the committee found "to be Communist initiated and controlled, or so strongly influenced as to be in the Stalin solar system."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 225.*)

L'UNITA OPERAIA

1. An Italian monthly which the Communist Party admits is under Communist influence. Address: 37 East Twelfth Street, New York City, N. Y.
   (*Massachusetts House Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1938, p. 280.*)

MAINSTREAM

1. A Marxist quarterly launched by the Communist Party in January 1947 for the avowed purpose of stimulating "Marxist thinking in literature and the creative arts." It later merged with New Masses, "the weekly journalistic voice of the Communist Party."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Reports, 1947, p. 106, and 1948, p. 340.*)

MASSES (*See also* New Masses)

1. The "journalistic voice of the Communist Party," and "suppressed by the United States Government for its subversive policies." It was later known as New Masses, which recently merged with Mainstream, a Marxist quarterly launched by the Communist Party in the field of literature and the creative arts.
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Reports, 1947, p. 106, and 1948, p. 340.*)

MASSES AND MAINSTREAM

1. "Among typical examples of the Communist press and publications."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 49.*)

MICHIGAN HERALD

1. Among publications which the committee found "to be Communist initiated and controlled, or so strongly influenced as to be in the Stalin solar system."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 225.*)

MIDWEST DAILY RECORD

1. An official Communist Party organ in Chicago, Ill.
   (*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, p. 146; also cited in Report, January 3, 1940, p. 11.*)
2. Cited as a Communist publication.
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 93.*)

MORNING FREIHEIT

1. A "Communist Yiddish daily."
   (*Attorney General Francis Biddle, Congressional Record, September 24, 1942, p. 7686.*)
2. "The Freiheit has been one of the rankest organs of Communist propaganda in this country for almost a quarter of a century."
   (*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, p. 75.*)
3. "The official Communist newspaper published in the Yiddish tongue. For many years, M. J. Olgin was editor of Freheit. Olgin was one of the outstanding leaders of the Communist Party in the United States for 20 years."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 242.*)
4. "One of the daily papers published by the Communist Party.
   (*Massachusetts House Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1938, p. 331.*)

NAILEBEN

1. Naileben (New Life) is the official publication of the Communist organization, Icor, which is purportedly organized in the interest of the Jewish people.
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 261.*)
2. A Jewish and English publication of Icor, distributed by the Communists' Progressive Book Shop in Boston, Mass.
   (*Massachusetts House Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1938, p. 281.*)

NARODNA VOLYA (People's Will, Macedonian-Bulgarian)

1. Cited as a publication which "may be read in vain for any hint of criticism of the present Communist regime in Bulgaria * * * Narodna Volya grasps every opportunity to laud the Soviet Union * * * may be safely considered as the organ, in the Bulgarian language, of the Communist Party and the American Slav Congress."
   (*Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities, Report on the American Slav Congress and associated organizations, House Report No. 1951, April 26, 1950 (originally released June 26, 1949), pp. 66–68.*)

NARODNI GLASNIK (Croatian)

1. Cited as Communist.
   (*Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities, Report on the American Slav Congress and associated organizations, House Report No. 1951, April 26, 1950 (originally released June 26, 1949), p. 15.*)
2. Among publications which the committee found "to be Communist initiated and controlled, or so strongly influenced as to be in the Stalin solar system."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 225.*)

NATIONAL ISSUES

1. A publication of the National Committee of the Communist Party.
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 225.*)

NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD QUARTERLY

1. Cited as an official publication of the National Lawyers Guild.
   (*Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities, Report on the National Lawyers Guild, House Report No. 3123, September 21, 1950 (originally released September 17, 1950).*)

NEGRO CHAMPION

1. Among publications which the committee found "to be Communist initiated and controlled, or so strongly influenced as to be in the Stalin solar system."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 225.*)

NEGRO DIGEST

1. Among publications which the committee found "to be Communist initiated and controlled, or so strongly influenced as to be in the Stalin solar system."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 225.*)

NEGRO QUARTERLY

1. Among publications which the committee found "to be Communist initiated and controlled, or so strongly influenced as to be in the Stalin solar system."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 225.*)

NEW AFRICA

1. A monthly bulletin which is the official publication of the Council on African Affairs, a Communist front formerly known as the International Committee on African Affairs.
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 320.*)

NEW CURRENTS

1. A publication of the Committee of Jewish Writers, Artists, and Scientists, Inc., and among publications which the committee found "to be Communist initiated and controlled, or so strongly influenced as to be in the Stalin solar system."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1947, p. 210, and 1948, p. 225.*)

NEW MASSES (*See also* Masses)

1. A "Communist periodical."
   (*Attorney General Francis Biddle, Congressional Record, September 24, 1942, p. 7688.*)
2. "Nationally circulated weekly journal of the Communist Party * * * whose ownership was vested in the American Fund for Public Service" (Garland Fund).
   (*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, pp. 48 and 75; also cited in Reports, January 3, 1939, p. 80; and June 25, 1942, pp. 4 and 21.*)
3. "Until its recent merger with Mainstream, the New Masses has been the weekly journalistic voice of the Communist Party. Its first appearance was as a monthly. As the Masses, it was suppressed by the United States Government for its subversive policies." Mainstream was launched by the Communist Party in January 1947, dealing with the field of literature and creative arts.
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Reports, 1947, p. 160, and 1948, p. 340.*)
4. Issued from Communist presses and distributed by the Communists' Progressive Book Shop in Boston, Mass.
   (*Massachusetts House Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1938, pp. 281 and 443.*)

NEW ORDER

1. A publication of the International Workers Order and among publications which the committee found "to be Communist initiated and controlled, or so strongly influenced as to be in the Stalin solar system."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 225.*)
2. Official organ of the International Workers Order.
   (*Massachusetts House Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1938, p. 374.*)

NEW PIONEER

1. "The Communist Party's official publication for children," which was edited by Helen Kay, a member of the Communist Party for at least 12 years.
   (*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, p. 121.*)
2. Among publications which the committee found "to be Communist initiated and controlled, or so strongly influenced as to be in the Stalin solar system."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 225.*)
3. A magazine which was the "official organ of the Young Pioneers (class-hatred training organization of the Communist Party, of the International Workers Order, and of various language groups supporting the Communist Party)."
   (*Massachusetts House Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1938, p. 146.*)

NEW THEATRE

1. A Communist Party publication.
   (*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, p. 121.*)
2. Official organ of the League of Workers Theatres, "a Communist project."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 278.*)

NEW TIMES

1. Cited as an "internationally circulated Communist publication" published in Moscow. "Its purpose is obviously to guide the policy of Communist Parties throughout the world." Its predecessors were the War and the Working Classes, World News and Views, and Inprecorr (Imprecorr).
   (*Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities, Report No. 1920, May 11, 1948, pp. 23, 25, and 43.*)
2. "Among typical examples of the Communist press and publications."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 49.*)

NEW WORLD

1. "Among typical examples of the Communist press and publications."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 49.*)

NEWS OF THE WORLD

1. The name of the publication of the Communist front, Hollywood Anti-Nazi League, was changed from Anti-Nazi News to News of the World, and finally to Now.
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 250.*)

NEWS OF WORLD LABOR

1. Among publications which the committee found "to be Communist initiated and controlled, or so strongly influenced as to be in the Stalin solar system."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 225.*)

NEWS ON SPAIN

1. A publication of the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade and among those publications found "to be Communist initiated and controlled, or so strongly influenced as to be in the Stalin solar system."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 225.*)

NOVY MIR

1. Cited as a "Communist enterprise" which was among the beneficiaries of the American Fund for Public Service (Garland Fund).
   (*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, p. 76.*)
2. Novy Mir ("Workers of the World Unite") is among publications which the committee found "to be Communist initiated and controlled, or so strongly influenced as to be in the Stalin solar system."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, pp. 145 and 225.*)
3. "The Communist newspaper Novy Mir is the official newspaper for the Russian section of the International Workers Order."
   (*Massachusetts House Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1938, p. 390.*)

NOW

1. The name of the publication of the Communist front, the Hollywood Anti-Nazi League, was changed from Anti-Nazi News to News of the World, and finally to Now.
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 250.*)

NY TID

1. Among publications which the committee found "to be Communist initiated and controlled, or so strongly influenced as to be in the Stalin solar system."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 225.*)

OBRANA

1. Among publications which the committee found "to be Communist initiated and controlled, or so strongly influenced as to be in the Stalin solar system."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 225.*)

2. A Czech weekly which the Communist Party admits is under Communist influence. Address: 3624 West Twenty-sixth Street, Chicago, Ill.
   (*Massachusetts House Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1938, p. 280.*)

OUR WORLD

1. Among publications which the committee found "to be Communist initiated and controlled, or so strongly influenced as to be in the Stalin solar system."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 225.*)

PACIFIC WEEKLY

1. "This Communist publication was alleged to be 'a western journal of fact and opinion.' It was published at Carmel, Calif. The editor and publisher was W. K. Bassett. Ella Winter, veteran California Communist, was literary editor."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 341.*)

PAN PACIFIC MONTHLY

1. Among publications which the committee found "to be Communist initiated and controlled, or so strongly influenced as to be in the Stalin solar system."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 225.*)

PANVOR

1. An Armenian weekly which the Communist Party admits is under Communist influence. Address: P. O. Box 168, Station F, New York City, N. Y.
   (*Massachusetts House Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1938, p. 280.*)

PARTY ORGANIZER

1. "The organ of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, United States of America."
   (*Attorney General Francis Biddle, Congressional Record, September 24, 1942, p. 7683.*)
2. "Official Communist Party magazine."
   (*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, p. 181.*)
3. "Official internal organ of the Communist Party of the United States, intended for the enlightenment of party members only."
   (*Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities, Report No. 209, April 1, 1947, p. 19.*)
4. Identified by Communist William Schneiderman as the official publication of the National Committee of the Communist Party of the United States.
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 10.*)
5. "A magazine for active Communists."
   (*Massachusetts House Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1938, p. 315.*)

PEOPLE'S DAILY WORLD (*See* **Daily People's World**)

PEOPLE'S PRESS

1. Among publications which the committee found "to be Communist initiated and controlled, or so strongly influenced as to be in the Stalin solar system."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 225.*)

PEOPLE'S VOICE

1. Among publications which the committee found "to be Communist initiated and controlled, or so strongly influenced as to be in the Stalin solar system."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 225.*)

PEOPLE'S WORLD (*See* **Daily People's World**)

PHOTO-HISTORY

1. Among publications which the committee found "to be Communist initiated and controlled, or so strongly influenced as to be in the Stalin solar system."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 225.*)
2. A Communist International publication distributed by the Communists' Progressive Book Shop in Boston, Mass.
   (*Massachusetts House Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1938, p. 281.*)

PICTURE DIGEST

1. Among publications which the committee found "to be Communist initiated and controlled, or so strongly influenced as to be in the Stalin solar system."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 225.*)

PICTURE SCOOP

1. Among publications which the committee found "to be Communist initiated and controlled, or so strongly influenced as to be in the Stalin solar system."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 225.*)

POLITICAL AFFAIRS

1. Cited as an "official Communist Party monthly theoretical organ." "Political Affairs, formerly known as The Communist, 'a magazine of the theory and practice of Marxism-Leninism published monthly by the Communist Party of the United States of America,' now calls itself 'a magazine devoted to the theory and practice of Marxism-Leninism.' Its chief editor is Eugene Dennis, executive secretary of the party."
   (*Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities, Report No. 1920, May 11, 1948, pp. 5 and 36; also cited in Report No. 209, April 1, 1947, p. 25.*)
2. New name for the monthly ideological publication of the Communist Party, The Communist.
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 252.*)

PROGRESSIVE CITIZEN

1. Published in New York by the Communist front, Progressive Citizens of America.
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 354.*)

PROLETAREC (Proletarian, Slovene)

1. Cited as a publication which "has supported the Slovenian-American National Council."
   (*Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities, Report on the American Slav Congress and associated organizations, House Report No. 1951, April 26, 1950 (originally released June 26, 1949), p. 74.*)

PROTESTANT (*See* Protestant Digest)

PROTESTANT DIGEST

1. "A magazine which has faithfully propagated the Communist Party line under the guise of being a religious journal."
   (*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, p. 48.*)
2. A "Communist publication" later known as The Protestant.
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, pp. 93, 225, and 320.*)

RADNICKI GLASNIK

1. A Croatian daily which the Communist Party admits is under Communist influence. Address: 1625 Blue Island Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
   (*Massachusetts House Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1938, p. 280.*)

RADNIK

1. Among publications which the committee found "to be Communist initiated and controlled, or so strongly influenced as to be in the Stalin solar system."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 225.*)

RAILROAD WORKERS LINK

1. "Among typical examples of the Communist press and publications."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 49.*)

READER'S SCOPE

1. Among publications which the committee found "to be Communist initiated and controlled, or so strongly influenced as to be in the Stalin solar system."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 225.*)

REPORTER

1. Publication of the Communist front, National Council of American-Soviet Friendship.
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 225.*)

REPORT FROM WASHINGTON

1. Publication of the Communist front, Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions.
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 225.*)

REPORT ON WORLD AFFAIRS

1. Among publications which the committee found "to be Communist initiated and controlled, or so strongly influenced as to be in the Stalin solar system."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 225.*)

REVOLUTIONARY AGE

1. The "official organ of the Communist Party" and "devoted to the overthrow of the United States Government." With headquarters in Boston, Louis Fraina, "the first Communist editor in the United States," edited the Revolutionary Age. "In an issue of his magazine dated July 12, 1919, Fraina called for 'the annihilation of the fraudulent democracy of the parliamentary system.' "
   (*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, June 25, 1942, pp. 6 and 17.*)

SALUTE

1. Among publications which the committee found "to be Communist initiated and controlled, or so strongly influenced as to be in the Stalin solar system."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 225.*)

SAZNANIE

1. Cited as a publication of the Bulgarian section of the Communist Party.
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 225.*)
2. A Bulgarian weekly which the Communist Party admits is under Communist influence. Address: 1343 East Ferry, Detroit, Mich.
   (*Massachusetts House Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1938, p. 280.*)

SCIENCE AND SOCIETY

1. Cited as a Communist publication.
   (*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, p. 96.*)
2. Among publications which the committee found "to be Communist initiated and controlled, or so strongly influenced as to be in the Stalin solar system."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 225.*)
3. Cited as a Marxian quarterly distributed by the Communists' Progressive Book Shop in Boston, Mass. William T. Parry, director of the Communist Progressive Labor School in Boston, is the managing editor.
   (*Massachusetts House Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1938, pp. 281 and 284.*)

SCOOP

1. Among publications which the committee found "to be Communist initiated and controlled, or so strongly influenced as to be in the Stalin solar system."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 225.*)

SLAVIC AMERICAN

1. Cited as the official organ of the American Slav Congress.
   (*Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities, Report on the American Slav Congress and associated organizations, House Report No. 1951, April 26, 1950 (originally released June 26, 1949), p. 1.*)

SLOBODNA RECH (Free Expression, Serbian)

1. Cited as a publication designed to "work for the organization of the American Slav Congress * * * Slobodna Rech has consistently indicated to the American Serbians that only the Communist Party has been constantly right * * * Attacks on United States foreign and domestic policies are now featured just as prominently in Slobodna Rech as they are in the Daily Worker. * * * There is no attempt at subtlety in Slobodna Rech's devotion to Russia. * * *"
   (*Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities, Report on the American Slav Congress and associated organizations, House Report No. 1951, April 26, 1950 (originally released June 26, 1949), pp. 59 and 60.*)

SOCIAL WORK TODAY

1. "A Communist magazine."
   (*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, p. 129.*)
2. "This Communist periodical is published at 112 East Nineteenth Street, New York City."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 375.*)
3. Cited as a Communist front.
   (*Pennsylvania Commonwealth Counsel before the reviewing board of the Philadelphia County Board of Assistance, January 1942.*)

SOUTHERN PATRIOT

1. "Organ" of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare.
   (*Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities, Report No. 592, June 12, 1947, pp. 6 and 9.*)

SOUTHERN WORKER

1. A monthly publication which the Communist Party admits is under Communist influence. Address: P. O. Box 572, Birmingham, Ala.
   (*Massachusetts House Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1938, p. 280.*)

SOVIET CULTURE

1. A publication of the American Russian Institute and among those publications found "to be Communist initiated and controlled, or so strongly influenced as to be in the Stalin solar system."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 225.*)

SOVIET PICTORIAL

1. "Soviet Pictorial, carrying glorified photographs of life in the Soviet Union, was a publication of the Friends of Soviet Russia."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 243.*)

SOVIET RUSSIA TODAY

1. Cited as a Communist front.
   (*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, p. 167; also cited in Report, June 25, 1942, p. 21.*)
2. Among the "more important" Communist-front organizations "for the sole purpose of carrying on propaganda on behalf of the Soviet Union."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 169.*)
3. A magazine published by Friends of the Soviet Union and distributed by the Communists' Progressive Book Shop in Boston, Mass. "The articles and pictures in this magazine seek to show the great benefits and advantages enjoyed by Russian workers, stressing the theme that Russia is the only successful nation in the world today."
   (*Massachusetts House Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1938, pp. 281 and 517.*)

SOVIET SPORTS

1. A publication of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship.
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 225.*)

SPOTLIGHT

1. "Official organ" of the American Youth for Democracy.
   (*Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities, Report No. 271, April 17, 1947, pp. 3 and 4.*)
2. "The official magazine of the American Youth for Democracy."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 186.*)

SPOTLIGHT ON THE FAR EAST

1. Official publication of Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy, which was cited as Communist by Attorney General Tom Clark.
   (*Attorney General Tom Clark, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released April 27, 1949.*)

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STATE OF AFFAIRS

1. Among publications which the committee found "to be Communist initiated and controlled, or so strongly influenced as to be in the Stalin solar system."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 225.*)

STUDENT ADVOCATE

1. "Published by the Communist-front American Student Union at 112 East Nineteenth Street, New York City."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 377.*)
2. "The official organ of the American Student Union."
   (*Massachusetts House Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1938, p. 551.*)

STUDENT OUTLOOK

1. A publication of the American Youth for Democracy.
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 225.*)

STUDENT REVIEW

1. "Published by the Communist National Student League at 31 East Twenty-seventh Street, New York City."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 377.*)

TAC

1. A Theatre Arts Committee publication.
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 225.*)

T AND T—TREND AND TIME

1. Among publications which the committee found "to be Communist initiated and controlled, or so strongly influenced as to be in the Stalin solar system."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 225.*)

TEACHER-WORKER

1. Published by the Communist Party unit at the City College of New York, according to Morris U. Schappes, Communist teacher who was a member of the unit and edited the Teacher-Worker.
   (*Rapp-Coudert Committee, Report, 1942, pp. 297 and 298.*)

TEENER'S TOPICS

1. A publication of the American Youth for Democracy.
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 225.*)

TEEN LIFE

1. A publication of the American Youth for Democracy.
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 225.*)

THEATRE WORK SHOP

1. Among publications which the committee found "to be Communist initiated and controlled, or so strongly influenced as to be in the Stalin solar system."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 225.*)

TOILER

1. "The Toiler was the first Communist newspaper in the United States. It was succeeded by the Daily Worker, published at Communist Party headquarters in New York City."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 376.*)

TOVERI

1. "Toveri ('The Comrade.' Organ of Communist Finns)."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 225.*)

TRYBUNA ROBOTNICZA

1. "Official organ in Polish of the Communist Party."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 225.*)

TYOLAISNAINEN

1. Tyolaisnainen ("The Working Woman") is among publications which the committee found "to be Communist initiated and controlled, or so strongly influenced as to be in the Stalin solar system."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 225.*)
2. A Finnish weekly which the Communist Party admits is under Communist influence. Address: 35 East Twelfth Street, New York City, N. Y.
   (*Massachusetts House Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1938, p. 280.*)

TYOMIES

1. Tyomies ("The Workman") is among publications which the committee found "to be Communist initiated and controlled, or so strongly influenced as to be in the Stalin solar system."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 225.*)
2. A Finnish daily which the Communist Party admits is under Communist influence. Address: P. O. Box 553, Superior, Wis.
   (*Massachusetts House Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1938, p. 280.*)

UJ ELORE

1. Among publications which the committee found "to be Communist initiated and controlled, or so strongly influenced as to be in the Stalin solar system."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 225.*)

2. A Hungarian daily which the Communist Party admits is under Communist influence. Address: 1124 Buckeye Road, Cleveland, Ohio.
   (*Massachusetts House Committee on Un-American Activities, Report 1938, p. 280.*)

UKRAINIAN DAILY NEWS

1. Cited as Communist.
   (*Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities, Report on the Amercan Slav Congress and associated organizations, House Report No. 1951, April 26, 1950 (originally released June 26, 1949), p. 15.*)
2. A Communist newspaper which the Communist Party itself admits is under Communist influence. Address: 17 East Third Street, New York City, N. Y.
   (*Massachusetts House Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1938, pp. 280 and 391.*)

U. S. WEEK

1. Cited as a Communist front which received funds from the Robert Marshall Foundation.
   (*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1949, p. 148.*)
2. Among publications which the committee found "to be Communist initiated and controlled, or so strongly influenced as to be in the Stalin solar system."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 225.*)

UNITED FARMER

1. Among publications which the committee found "to be Communist initiated and controlled, or so strongly influenced as to be in the Stalin solar system."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 225.*)

UUS ILM

1. Uus Ilm, ("The New World"), is an Estonian Communist weekly.
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 225.*)
2. "The official newspaper read by members of the Estonian Workers' Clubs of Massachusetts is 'Uus Ilm,' published by Communists and included in the list of Communist newspapers submitted by Earl Browder, chief of the Communist Party, U. S. A."
   (*Massachusetts House Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1938, p. 159.*)

VANGUARDA

1. A Portuguese Communist Party organ.
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 225.*)

VETERAN NEWS

1. Official organ of the Workers Ex-Servicemen's League.
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 385.*)

VIDA OBRERA

1. Vida Obrera ("Workers' Life") is among publications which were found "to be Communist initiated and controlled, or so strongly influenced as to be in the Stalin solar system."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 225.*)

VILNIS

1. Vilnis ("The Surge"), a Lithuanian labor daily, is among publications found "to be Communist initiated and controlled, or so strongly influenced as to be in the Stalin solar system."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 225.*)
2. A Lithuanian daily which the Communist Party admits is under Communist influence. Address: 3116 South Halstead Street, Chicago, Ill.
   (*Massachusetts House Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1938, p. 280.*)

VISTNIK (Messenger, Carpatho-Russian)

1. Cited as a publication whose editor "Varzaly is active in pro-Communist Slav organizations. * * * News stories carry the credit line of CTK—the Communist Czechoslovak Press Bureau at Prague."
   (*Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities, Report on the American Slav Congress and associated organizations, House Report No. 1951, April 26, 1950 (originally released June 26, 1949), p. 62.*)

VOICE OF ACTION

1. "A Communist magazine."
   (*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, January 3, 1939, p. 75.*)

VOICE OF FREEDOM

1. Among publications which the committee found "to be Communist initiated and controlled, or so strongly influenced as to be in the Stalin solar system."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 225.*)

VOICE OF LABOR

1. "Official organ of the Workers Party of America."
   (*Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities, Report No. 209, April 1, 1947, p. 41.*)

VOICE OF WORKING WOMEN

1. Among publications which the committee found "to be Communist initiated and controlled, or so strongly influenced as to be in the Stalin solar system."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 225.*)

VOLUNTEER FOR LIBERTY

1. A publication of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, and among publications found "to be Communist initiated and controlled, or so strongly influenced as to be in the Stalin solar system."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 225.*)

WAR AND THE WORKING CLASSES

1. Cited as an "internationally circulated Communist publication" which has been succeeded by New Times.
   (*Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities, Report No. 1920, May 11, 1948, pp. 23 and 43.*)

WATERFRONT WORKER

1. "A mimeographed sheet published in San Francisco from December 1932 until 1936. It was first issued by the Marine Workers' Industrial Union, identified as an affiliate of the Communist Party."
   (*Attorney General Francis Biddle, in re Harry Bridges, May 28, 1942, p. 10.*)
2. A Communist publication.
   (*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, p. 94.*)

WESTERN WORKER

1. "A Communist Party newspaper."
   (*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, p. 94.*)
2. "The old official Communist Party organ" replaced by the People's Daily World of San Francisco.
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1947, p. 64.*)
3. A daily publication which the Communist Party itself admits is under Communist influence. Address: 121 Haight Street, San Francisco, California.
   (*Massachusetts House Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1938, p. 280.*)

WINNER

1. "The American Youth Congress publishes a magazine entitled 'Winner,' the editor of which is Barry Wood, Communist Party name for Jeff Kibre, well-known party leader of southern California."
   (*Attorney General Francis Biadle, Congressional Record, September 24, 1942, p. 7685.*)
2. "Published by the American Youth Congress."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 182.*)

WOMAN POWER

1. A publication of the Congress of American Women.
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p 225.*)

WOMAN TODAY

1. Cited as Communist front.
   (*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, p. 181.*)

WOMEN TODAY

1. Among publications which the committee found "to be Communist initiated and controlled, or so strongly influenced as to be in the Stalin solar system."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 225.*)

WORCESTER WORKER

1. Published by the Communist Party of Worcester, Mass.
   (*Massachusetts House Committee on Un-American Activities, Report 1938, p. 360.*)

WORK

1. Among publications which the committee found "to be Communist initiated and controlled, or so strongly influenced as to be in the Stalin solar system."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 225.*)

WORKERS MONTHLY

1. Among publications which the committee found "to be Communist initiated and controlled, or so strongly influenced as to be in the Stalin solar system."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 225.*)

WORKERS' THEATRE

1. Predecessor of the New Theatre magazine, the official organ of the League of Workers Theatres, a Communist project. The Workers' Theatre had headquarters in San Francisco in the Ruthenberg House. Charles E. Ruthenberg was the first general secretary of the Communist Party.
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, pp. 237 and 238.*)

WORKING WOMAN

1. An official Communist Party magazine.
   (*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, p. 181.*)
2. Among publications which the committee found "to be Communist initiated and controlled, or so strongly influenced as to be in the Stalin solar system."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 225.*)

WORLD FOR PEACE AND DEMOCRACY

1. Among publications which the committee found "to be Communist initiated and controlled, or so strongly influenced as to be in the Stalin solar system."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 225.*)

WORLD NEWS AND VIEWS

1. Cited as an "internationally circulated Communist publication" which was succeeded by the War and the Working Classes, and more recently by New Times.
   (*Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities, Report No. 1920, May 11, 1948, pp. 23 and 43.*)
2. Among publications which the committee found "to be Communist initiated and controlled, or so strongly influenced as to be in the Stalin solar system."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 225.*)

YANKEE ORGANIZER

1. "Published by the Boston headquarters of the Communist Party."
   (*Massachusetts House Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1938, p. 156.*)

YIDDISHER KULTUR FARBAND

1. Cited as subversive and Communist, and an affiliate of the Communist Party, U. S. A., which seeks "to alter the form of government of the United States by unconstitutional means."
   (*Attorney General Tom Clark, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released July 25, 1949.*)

YOUNG COMMUNIST REVIEW

1. Published by the National Board of the Young Communist League of the United States.
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 181.*)
2. Successor to the Young Worker, Nation-wide magazine of the Young Communist League.
   (*Massachusetts House Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1938, p. 185.*)

YOUNG COMRADE

1. Among publications which the committee found "to be Communist initiated and controlled, or so strongly influenced as to be in the Stalin solar system."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 225.*)

YOUNG FRATERNALIST

1. A publication of the International Workers Order.
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 225.*)

YOUNG PIONEER

1. Among publications which the committee found "to be Communist initiated and controlled, or so strongly influenced as to be in the Stalin solar system."
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 225.*)

YOUNG WORKER

1. A Nation-wide magazine of the Young Communist League; the magazine was later called The Young Communist Review.
   (*Massachusetts House Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1938, p. 185.*)

YOUTH

1. A publication of the Communist front, American Youth for Democracy.
   (*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 225.*)

ZAJEDNICAR (Brotherhood, Croatian)

1. Cited as a publication of the Croatian Fraternal Union. "Zajednicar has consistently defended the Soviet Union and the 'People's Democracies' behind the iron curtain, and have just as consistently attacked the United States."
   (*Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities, Report on the American Slav Congress and associated organizations, House Report No. 1951, April 26, 1950 (originally released June 26, 1949), p. 74.*)

APPENDIX

NOTE: The Committee on Un-American Activities is including the consolidated list of organizations which have been designated as within Executive Order No. 9835 by letters of November 24, 1947, May 27, 1948, April 21, 1949, July 20, 1949, September 26, 1949, August 24, 1950, and September 5, 1950, according to the classifications of section 3, part III, of the Executive order, being the following: Totalitarian, Fascist, Communist, subversive, those which have "adopted a policy of advocating or approving the commission of acts of force and violence to deny others their rights under the Constitution of the United States," and those which "seek to alter the form of government of the United States by unconstitutional means."

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,
Washington 25, D. C., November 16, 1950.

Memorandum No. 57.
To all executive departments and agencies.
Subject: Classification according to section 3, part III, of Executive Order 9835 of organizations previously designated by the Attorney General as within the purview of the Executive order.

There are attached a copy of the Attorney General's letter of October 30, 1950, and a copy of the consolidated list prepared by the Attorney General of all the organizations designated by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835 according to the classification of section 3, part III, of the Executive order.

HARRY W. BLAIR,
Vice Chairman, Loyalty Review Board.

Enclosures.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL,
Washington, October 30, 1950.

Mr. SETH W. RICHARDSON,
Chairman, Loyalty Review Board,
Civil Service Commission, Washington 25, D. C.

DEAR Mr. RICHARDSON: In accordance with the request contained in your letter of September 28, 1950, to the Attorney General, I am transmitting herewith a consolidated list of all the organizations which have been designated by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order No. 9835 according to the classifications of section 3, part III, of the Executive order.

Yours sincerely,

PEYTON FORD,
Deputy Attorney General.

CONSOLIDATED LIST OF ORGANIZATIONS PREVIOUSLY DESIGNATED AS WITHIN EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 9835 BY LETTERS OF NOVEMBER 24, 1947, MAY 27, 1948, APRIL 21, 1949, JULY 20, 1949, SEPTEMBER 26, 1949, AUGUST 24, 1950, AND SEPTEMBER 5, 1950, ACCORDING TO THE CLASSIFICATIONS OF SECTION 3, PART III, OF THE EXECUTIVE ORDER

Totalitarian

Black Dragon Society.
Central Japanese Association (Beikoku Chuo Nipponjin Kai).
Central Japanese Association of Southern California.
Dai Nippon Butoku Kai (Military Virtue Society of Japan or Military Art Society of Japan).
Heimuska Kai, also known as Nokubei Heieki Gimusha Kai, Zaibei Nihonjin, Heiyaku Gimusha Kai, and Zaibei Heimusha Kai (Japanese Residing in America, Military Conscripts Association).
Hinode Kai (Imperial Japanese Reservists).
Hinomaru Kai (Rising Sun Flag Society—a group of Japanese war veterans).
Hokubei Zaigo Shoke Dan (North American Reserve Officers Association).
Japanese Association of America.
Japanese Overseas Central Society (Kaigai Dobo Chuo Kai).
Japanese Overseas Convention, Tokyo, Japan, 1940.
Japanese Protective Association (recruiting organization).
Jikyoku lin Kai (Current Affairs Association).
Kibei Seinen Kai (association of United States citizens of Japanese ancestry who have returned to America after studying in Japan).
Nanka Teikoku Gunyudan (Imperial Military Friends Group or Southern California War Veterans).
Nichibei Kogyo Kaisha (the Great Fujii Theater).
Northwest Japanese Association.
Peace Movement of Ethiopia.
Sakura Kai (Patriotic Society, or Cherry Association—composed of veterans of Russo-Japanese War).
Shinto Temples.
Sokoku Kai (Fatherland Society).
Suiko Sha (Reserve Officers Association, Los Angeles).

Fascist

American Nationalist Party.
American National Labor Party.
American National Socialist League.
American National Socialist Party.
American Patriots, Inc.
Ausland-Organization der NSDAP, overseas branch of Nazi Party.
Association of German Nationals (Reichsdeutsche Vereinigung).
Central Organization of the German-American National Alliance (Deutsche-Amerikanische Einheitsfront).
Citizens Protective League.
Committee for Nationalist Action.
Dante Alighieri Society.
Federation of Italian War Veterans in the U. S. A., Inc. (Associazione Nazionale Combattenti Italiani, Federazione degli Stati Uniti d'America).
Friends of the New Germany (Freunde des Neuen Deutschlands).
German-American Bund (Amerikadeutscher Volksbund).
German-American Republican League.
German-American Vocational League (Deutsche-Amerikanische Berufsgemeinschaft).
Kyffhaeuser, also known as Kyffhaeuser League (Kyffhaeuser Bund), Kyffhaeuser Fellowship (Kyffhaeuser Kameradschaft).
Kyffhaeuser War Relief (Kyffhaeuser Kreigshilfswerk).
Lictor Society (Italian Black Shirts).
Mario Morgantini Circle.
National Blue Star Mothers of America.
Nationalist Action League.

Communist

Abraham Lincoln Brigade.
Abraham Lincoln School, Chicago, Ill.
Action Committee To Free Spain Now.
American Association for Reconstruction in Yugoslavia, Inc.
American Branch of the Federation of Greek Maritime Unions.
American Committee for European Workers' Relief.
American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.
American Committee for Spanish Freedom.
American Committee for Yugoslav Relief, Inc.
American Council for a Democratic Greece, formerly known as the Greek American Council; Greek American Committee for National Unity.
American Council on Soviet Relations.
American Croatian Congress.
American Jewish Labor Council.
American League Against War and Fascism.
American League for Peace and Democracy.
American Peace Mobilization.
American Polish Labor Council.
American Rescue Ship Mission (a project of the United American Spanish Aid Committee).
American Russian Institute, New York.
American Russian Institute, Philadelphia.
American Russian Institute (of San Francisco).
American Russian Institute of Southern California, Los Angeles.
American Slav Congress.
American Youth Congress.
American Youth for Democracy.
Armenian Progressive League of America.
Boston School for Marxist Studies, Boston, Mass.
California Labor School, Inc., 216 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.
Central Council of American Women of Croatian Descent, also known as Central Council of American Croatian Women, National Council of Croatian Women.
Citizens Committee To Free Earl Browder.
Citizens Committee for Harry Bridges.
Civil Rights Congress and its affiliated organizations, including—
- Civil Rights Congress for Texas.
- Veterans Against Discrimination of Civil Rights Congress of New York.

Comite Coordinador Pro Republica Espanola.
Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy.
Commonwealth College, Mena, Ark.
Communist Party, U. S. A., its subdivisions, subsidiaries, and affiliates, including—
- Citizens Committee of the Upper West Side (New York City).
- Committee To Aid the Fighting South.
- Daily Worker Press Club.
- Dennis Defense Committee.
- Labor Research Association, Inc.
- Southern Negro Youth Congress.
- United May Day Committee.
- United Negro and Allied Veterans of America.
- Yiddisher Kultur Farband.

Communist Political Association, its subdivisions, subsidiaries, and affiliates, including—
- Florida Press and Educational League.
- Peoples Educational and Press Association of Texas.
- Virginia League for Peoples Education.

Connecticut State Youth Conference.
Congress of American Revolutionary Writers.
Congress of American Women.
Council on African Affairs.
Council for Pan-American Democracy.
Detroit Youth Assembly.
Emergency Conference To Save Spanish Refugees (founding body of the North American Spanish Aid Committee).

Friends of the Soviet Union.
George Washington Carver School, New York City.
Hawaii Civil Liberties Committee.
Hollywood Writers Mobilization for Defense.
Hungarian-American Council for Democracy.
Independent Socialist League.
International Labor Defense.
International Workers Order, its subdivisions, subsidiaries, and affiliates, including—
- American-Russian Fraternal Society.
- Carpatho-Russian Peoples Society.
- Cervantes Fraternal Society.
- Croatian Benevolent Fraternity.
- Finnish-American Mutual Aid Society.
- Garibaldi American Fraternal Society.
- Hellenic-American Brotherhood.
- Hungarian Brotherhood.
- Jewish Peoples Fraternal Order.
- People's Radio Foundation, Inc.
- Polonia Society of the IWO.
- Romanian-American Fraternal Society.
- Serbian-American Fraternal Society.
- Slovak Workers Society.
- Ukrainian-American Fraternal Union.

Jefferson School of Social Science, New York City.
Jewish Peoples Committee.
Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee.
Joseph Weydemeyer School of Social Science, St. Louis, Mo.
Labor Youth League.
League of American Writers.
Macedonian-American People's League.
Michigan Civil Rights Federation.
Michigan School of Social Science.
National Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners.
National Committee To Win the Peace.
National Conference on American Policy in China and the Far East (a conference called by the Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy).
National Council of Americans of Croatian Descent.
National Council of American-Soviet Friendship.
National Federation for Constitutional Liberties.
National Negro Congress.
Nature Friends of America (since 1935).
Negro Labor Victory Committee.
New Committee for Publications.
North American Committee To Aid Spanish Democracy.
North American Spanish Aid Committee.
Ohio School of Social Sciences.
Oklahoma Committee To Defend Political Prisoners.
Pacific Northwest Labor School, Seattle, Wash.
Partido del Pueblo of Panama (operating in the Canal Zone).
Peoples Educational Association (incorporated under name Los Angeles Educational Association, Inc.), also known as Peoples Educational Center, Peoples University, People's School.
People's Institute of Applied Religion.
Philadelphia School of Social Science and Art.
Photo League (New York City).
Progressive German-Americans, also known as Progressive German-Americans of Chicago.
Proletarian Party of America.
Revolutionary Workers League.
Samuel Adams School, Boston, Mass.
Schappes Defense Committee.
Schneiderman-Darcy Defense Committee.
School of Jewish Studies, New York City.
Seattle Labor School, Seattle, Wash.

Serbian Vidovdan Council.
Slovenian-American National Council.
Socialist Workers Party, including American Committee for European Workers' Relief.
Socialist Youth League.
Tom Paine School of Social Science, Philadelphia, Pa.
Tom Paine School of Westchester, N. Y.
Union of American Croatians.
United American Spanish Aid Committee.
United Committee of South Slavic Americans.
United Harlem Tenants and Consumers Organization.
Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade.
Walt Whitman School of Social Science, Newark, N. J.
Washington Bookshop Association.
Washington Committee for Democratic Action.
Washington Commonwealth Federation.
Wisconsin Conference on Social Legislation.
Workers Alliance.
Workers Party, including Socialist Youth League.
Young Communist League.

Subversive

Communist Party, U. S. A., its subdivisions, subsidiaries, and affiliates.
Communist Political Association, its subdivisions, subsidiaries, and affiates, including—
- Florida Press and Educational League.
- Peoples Educational and Press Association of Texas.
- Virginia League for Peoples Education.

German-American Bund.
Independent Socialist League.
Partido del Pueblo of Panama (operating in the Canal Zone).
Socialist Workers Party.
Workers Party.
Young Communist League.

Organizations which have "adopted a policy of advocating or approving the commission of acts of force and violence to deny others their rights under the Constitution of the United States"

American Christian Nationalist Party.
Associated Klans of America.
Association of Georgia Klans.
Columbians.
Knights of the White Camellia.
Ku Klux Klan.
Original Southern Klans, Inc.
Protestant War Veterans of the United States, Inc.
Silver Shirt Legion of America.

Organizations which "seek to alter the form of government of the United States by unconstitutional means"

Communist Party, U. S. A., its subdivisions, subsidiaries, and afficialte.
Communist Political Association, its subdivisions, subsidiaries and affiliates, including—
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Independent Socialist League.
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Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico.
Partido del Pueblo of Panama (operating in the Canal Zone).
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Communist

Abraham Lincoln Brigade.
Abraham Lincoln School, Chicago, Ill.
Action Committee To Free Spain Now.
American Association for Reconstruction in Yugoslavia, Inc.
American Branch of the Federation of Greek Maritime Unions.
American Committee for European Workers' Relief.
American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.
American Committee for Spanish Freedom.
American Committee for Yugoslav Relief, Inc.
American Council for a Democratic Greece, formerly known as the Greek American Council; Greek American Committee for National Unity.
American Council on Soviet Relations.
American Croatian Congress.
American Jewish Labor Council.
American League Against War and Fascism.
American League for Peace and Democracy.
American Peace Mobilization.
American Polish Labor Council.
American Rescue Ship Mission (a project of the United American Spanish Aid Committee).
American Russian Institute, New York.
American Russian Institute, Philadelphia.
American Russian Institute (of San Francisco).
American Russian Institute of Southern California, Los Angeles.
American Slav Congress.
American Youth Congress.
American Youth for Democracy.
Armenian Progressive League of America.
Boston School for Marxist Studies, Boston, Mass.
California Labor School, Inc., 216 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.
Central Council of American Women of Croatian Descent, also known as Central Council of American Croatian Women, National Council of Croatian Women.
Citizens Committee To Free Earl Browder.
Citizens Committee for Harry Bridges.
Civil Rights Congress and its affiliated organizations, including—
- Civil Rights Congress for Texas.
- Veterans Against Discrimination of Civil Rights Congress of New York.

Comite Coordinador Pro Republica Espanola.
Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy.
Commonwealth College, Mena, Ark.
Communist Party, U. S. A., its subdivisions, subsidiaries, and affiliates, including—
- Citizens Committee of the Upper West Side (New York City).
- Committee To Aid the Fighting South.
- Daily Worker Press Club.
- Dennis Defense Committee.
- Labor Research Association, Inc.
- Southern Negro Youth Congress.
- United May Day Committee.
- United Negro and Allied Veterans of America.
- Yiddisher Kultur Farband.

Communist Political Association, its subdivisions, subsidiaries, and affiliates, including—
- Florida Press and Educational League.
- Peoples Educational and Press Association of Texas.
- Virginia League for Peoples Education.

Connecticut State Youth Conference.
Congress of American Revolutionary Writers.
Congress of American Women.
Council on African Affairs.
Council for Pan-American Democracy.
Detroit Youth Assembly.
Emergency Conference To Save Spanish Refugees (founding body of the North American Spanish Aid Committee).

Friends of the Soviet Union.
George Washington Carver School, New York City.
Hawaii Civil Liberties Committee.
Hollywood Writers Mobilization for Defense.
Hungarian-American Council for Democracy.
Independent Socialist League.
International Labor Defense.
International Workers Order, its subdivisions, subsidiaries, and affiliates, including—
- American-Russian Fraternal Society.
- Carpatho-Russian Peoples Society.
- Cervantes Fraternal Society.
- Croatian Benevolent Fraternity.
- Finnish-American Mutual Aid Society.
- Garibaldi American Fraternal Society.
- Hellenic-American Brotherhood.
- Hungarian Brotherhood.
- Jewish Peoples Fraternal Order.
- People's Radio Foundation, Inc.
- Polonia Society of the IWO.
- Romanian-American Fraternal Society.
- Serbian-American Fraternal Society.
- Slovak Workers Society.
- Ukrainian-American Fraternal Union.

Jefferson School of Social Science, New York City.
Jewish Peoples Committee.
Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee.
Joseph Weydemeyer School of Social Science, St. Louis, Mo.
Labor Youth League.
League of American Writers.
Macedonian-American People's League.
Michigan Civil Rights Federation.
Michigan School of Social Science.
National Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners.
National Committee To Win the Peace.
National Conference on American Policy in China and the Far East (a conference called by the Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy).
National Council of Americans of Croatian Descent.
National Council of American-Soviet Friendship.
National Federation for Constitutional Liberties.
National Negro Congress.
Nature Friends of America (since 1935).
Negro Labor Victory Committee.
New Committee for Publications.
North American Committee To Aid Spanish Democracy.
North American Spanish Aid Committee.
Ohio School of Social Sciences.
Oklahoma Committee To Defend Political Prisoners.
Pacific Northwest Labor School, Seattle, Wash.
Partido del Pueblo of Panama (operating in the Canal Zone).
Peoples Educational Association (incorporated under name Los Angeles Educational Association, Inc.), also known as Peoples Educational Center, Peoples University, People's School.
People's Institute of Applied Religion.
Philadelphia School of Social Science and Art.
Photo League (New York City).
Progressive German-Americans, also known as Progressive German-Americans of Chicago.
Proletarian Party of America.
Revolutionary Workers League.
Samuel Adams School, Boston, Mass.
Schappes Defense Committee.
Schneiderman-Darcy Defense Committee.
School of Jewish Studies, New York City.
Seattle Labor School, Seattle, Wash.

Serbian Vidovdan Council.
Slovenian-American National Council.
Socialist Workers Party, including American Committee for European Workers' Relief.
Socialist Youth League.
Tom Paine School of Social Science, Philadelphia, Pa.
Tom Paine School of Westchester, N. Y.
Union of American Croatians.
United American Spanish Aid Committee.
United Committee of South Slavic Americans.
United Harlem Tenants and Consumers Organization.
Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade.
Walt Whitman School of Social Science, Newark, N. J.
Washington Bookshop Association.
Washington Committee for Democratic Action.
Washington Commonwealth Federation.
Wisconsin Conference on Social Legislation.
Workers Alliance.
Workers Party, including Socialist Youth League.
Young Communist League.

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